

UN peace force urge Israel to end support for militia

is to be told to cease all support for the Christian militia in southern Lebanon by the nations contributing troops to United Nations peace force. The

action comes after the killing of two soldiers last week. The Irish are to raise the Lebanese situation at a meeting of European Economic Community foreign ministers today.

EC ministers to discuss Lebanon

Robert Fisk
East Correspondent

April 20
right countries contribute to the United Nations peace force in southern Lebanon to demand that

ids every vestige of its

for the Lebanese

after last week's

of two unarmed Irish

advisors, particularly Ireland and Holland, hold Israel responsible for

in. In addition, the

to raise the issue as a

urgency at tomorrow's

European Economic

foreign ministers in

the two soldiers, who

led by Major Haddad's

Friday, were members

of the Christian

contingent. It was

that Israel would

multilateral initiative

the withdrawal of

military and financial

operating in the Lebanon

and the Israeli

but there seems no

that Israel will

even as the Irish

vere meeting in special

consider the crisis in

this afternoon

Irish Ambassador to

on his way for

interview with Mr

Begin, the Israeli

Dublin gave an

early interview to the

radio service in

defended Haddad's

Christian army as "a

stability" in the

angrily accused of

"smugly" condem-

Christians.

small country like Ire-

specially one whose

the state, maintains

tradition of political

in international

the killing of the two

has been greeted not

comprehension but

as well.

Iria Muslims admit killing Irish soldiers to avenge kinsman

she Brilliant

April 20

ers of a Shia Muslim

admitted murdering

soldiers in south

on Friday in order to

the blood of a kinsman.

they will kill more

if they can catch

blood feud between the

and the Irish battalion

United Nations peace

Lebanon will continue,

until there is a *sulha*,

citation feast, at which

the bereaved family

soldiers would kiss

According to Muslim

one of the bases of the

clan, announced last

Friday's killers had not

belonged to the militia.

The Shia elders in Bint Jbeil,

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Major Haddad, the com-

mander of the Christian militia

in southern Lebanon,

claimed today that he had

warned Unifil command of the

to a peaceful demon-

stration. United Nations head-

quarters in Jerusalem said the

dead had been militiamen be-

longing to a force that had

opened fire on United Nations

soldiers, killing two men.

Mr Bazi said: "Our brother's

body will not rest until his

blood is avenged."

According to Arab experts

here, Muslim tradition requires

blood vengeance against a

killer's family but in this case

the alleged killer was an

"infidel" who had killed

the whole clan,

causing the whole Irish bat-

talion to avenge the killing.

The Shia elders in Bint Jbeil,

one of the bases of the

clan, said that any Israeli soldier

was held responsible.

Over the past year there has

been a growing participation of

Shia Muslims in the militia

leadership. But the spokesman for

the Bazi clan said today

Friday's killers had not

belonged to the militia.

Major Haddad, who brought

the spokesman to the press conference, said he lacked the power to punish the killers. He said the Bazi clan numbered 6,000 people. "Anyone interfering with the villagers in their quest for vengeance would be shot," he explained.

However, he offered to

mediate to arrange a *sulha*.

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HOME NEWS

Scottish TUC expected to endorse union leaders' demands for completely unfettered bargaining

From Paul Roulledge
Labour Editor

Cabinet expectations that the unions might moderate their wage demands in the next pay round will suffer a serious reverse at the Scottish Trades Union Congress opening in Perth today.

The STUC, traditionally regarded as the first important indicator of trade union opinion in the conference season, is expected to come down heavily in favour of unfettered collective bargaining.

A motion tabled by the Society of Civil and Public Services deplores the Government's imposition of cash limits and demands an end to what it calls the scandal of unrealistically low pay in the public sector.

In preparing for tomorrow's key debate on economic policy and pay, senior figures in the TUC General Council made clear yesterday their determination to oppose any ministerial intervention in pay negotiations.

Mr Mosyn Evans, general

secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "We have not got an incomes policy. In the next pay round the level of settlements will be based on companies' ability to pay."

"That is the very simple criterion we have adopted. We will not be influenced by ministers who want to try to regulate the operation of collective bargaining."

The transport workers leader predicted that that policy would be endorsed by the STUC, and his view was supported by the General and Municipal Workers' Union, whose general secretary, Mr David Bassett, said he would "not be totally surprised if the Government did indeed face a major defeat".

Such a victory was unlikely before the next pay round, Mr Bassett added. "A pay freeze would have to be imposed on an unwilling trade union movement through legislation, and that would require a united Cabinet and considerable civil service preparation," he said.

The unions would oppose a pay freeze, "but traditionally the unions have obeyed the law of the land, and if it is introduced legally, we would obey the law again," Mr Bassett said. "But we would oppose it as being interfering. There is no way the unions can agree to a freeze."

Union will accept men's decision

From Our Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union is ready to support its 18,000 striking members in British Leyland if they reject the draft peace agreement reached with the company last week.

That was made clear last night by Mr Mosyn Evans, the union's general secretary, on the eve of the crucial meeting of BL shop stewards. The shop stewards are being recommended by the union to secure acceptance of the draft document on changed working practices.

Workers' leaders at risk in election reform battle

From Our Labour Editor

A fierce inter-union battle is shaping over proposals to reform the long-established method of election in the TUC general council.

Proposals going before the TUC's "inner cabinet", the Finance and General Purposes committee, today would give guaranteed seats to the large unions, leaving the smaller free to choose their own representatives.

Opposition is being led by the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), whose general secretary, Mr Mosyn Evans, has cut short his visit to the Scottish TUC in Perth to return to London for the crucial meeting this afternoon. His chief rival and supporter of the reforms, Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU), is staying put.

The plan is understood to guarantee the TGWU five seats on the general council, whilst the GMWU would get three. Unions with more than 100,000 members would get a seat automatically, their representation increasing on a sliding scale of the size of membership.

But the controversy is less over which big union would get

how many seats than over the risk from some long-serving general councillors who lead small unions; and whose militant policies coincide more closely with those of the TGWU than those of the traditionally moderate GMWU.

Mr Evans said: yesterday: "We could lose some men and women of tremendous ability from the general council."

He claimed that the transport workers were not "looking for allies" among the smaller unions to help them to get their policies through the TUC, although he was on to name some who might fit that description.

Two in particular, Mr Ray Burton, the main driver of the TGWU stand on most issues, and Mr Douglas Grieves, leader of the Tobacco Workers' Union, are normally associated with the TGWU stand on most issues.

Mr Evans said: "If they are placed in groupings of unions with less than 100,000 members, they would not have a chance of getting elected to a general council."

Under the present system, by which nominees could amass 12 million votes, large unions like the TGWU are given considerable powers of patronage by their ability to withhold support from candidates whose policies they dislike.

3,500 police officers keep the peace in Lewisham

Continued from page 1

Much of the crowd turned back toward Catford, and skirmishes continued for about three-quarters of an hour as the crowd gradually moved toward the dispersal point by the police van round the area and telling the crowd that the National Front marchers had gone.

Mr Andrew Hawkins, leader of the Labour-controlled Lewisham Borough Council, said most of those opposing the march were not local people.

Some shopkeepers had boarded their windows for the day and there was a feeling of tension in the area. Mr Hawkins said he was "very glad that affairs had gone off with what we hope to be the minimum of violence".

Last Wednesday, Lewisham Council voted to withhold its contribution to the Metropolitan Police in an attempt to win similar controls to those enjoyed by local authorities outside London. But yesterday Mr Hawkins said the police arrangements had been "very well done".

Windows broken in attack on 'troops out' meeting

Trouble arose in Glasgow yesterday when "Loyalist" supporters attacked a hall where a Socialist Workers' Party "troops out" meeting was to be addressed by Mrs Bernadette McClinton, the former Ulster Ulster MP.

Windows were smashed when about 30 protesters, some of them carrying flags, arrived at the hall in Maryhill, where more than 50 people had gathered.

No one was injured and the crowd dispersed when the police arrived. Two protesters were led away by the police.

Mrs McClinton said that two successful meetings were held on Saturday in Dundee and Stirling and a number of protesters could not disrupt the meetings or prevent discussion on the Irish question.

When the march was announced last week, Mr David McNeice refused a plea from Lewisham council to recommend the march should be banned. On Saturday, the High Court, in a special sitting, refused to issue an order forcing Sir David to comply with the council's request.

The Lord Chief Justice also dismissed the council's application that Mr Martin Webster, the Front's national activities organizer, should be bound over to keep the peace.

The council argued that Sir David's consent for the march was "perverse". Mr Louis Bloom-Cooper QC, for Lewisham council, said in the circumstances the march was died to a firm commitment by the unions on moves towards the introduction of improved efficiency measures.

There is a threat from a Glasgow branch that union action should be taken if parts of the industry are sold to private enterprise.

Journalists urged to back May 14 day of action

From David Felton

Labour Reporter, Portrush

Delegates of the National Union of Journalists yesterday gave support to the TUC's day of action on May 14 against government policies, and asked other workers to urge the union's 32,000 members not to report for work on that day.

If their move received widespread support the appearance of national newspapers on May 14 could be affected and broadcast disrupted.

Already, publications of national and provincial daily newspapers on May 14 is at risk because members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades will not report for work on the evening of May 13.

Delegates at the NUJ's annual delegate meeting in Portrush, Co Antrim, voted overwhelmingly in favour of opposing the Employment Bill and supporting the TUC campaign against it.

The conference asked the union executive to "mobilize the union fully in support of the day of action". Members were urged to organize action in conjunction with members of other unions in their offices.

The conference, while asserting that it "will accept no

Challenge on Thatcher policy denied by minister

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday rejected suggestions that he was being disloyal to Mrs Thatcher or challenging her statements when he expressed some reservations in a speech on Saturday about the time it will take for the tight control of the money supply to have the effect of bringing inflation under control.

Only last week Mrs Thatcher said: "We are printing less money than the rate of inflation and, given time, and it is usually 18 months to two years, we shall gradually pull that down."

That is the view also strongly held by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and most other ministers.

But Mr Biffen, addressing a conference in Edinburgh, referred to other factors which might affect the period in which the monetary policy could be expected to bring results.

He said: "There is no mechanistic and succinctly demonstrable link between a movement in money supply and a subsequent change in inflation. Mr Enoch Powell and Lord Harris of High Cross, also the Institute of Economic Affairs, have recently suggested a time lag of two years."

"That may be so, but I suspect that time lag is not on account of the lack of interplay between the rate of interbank trade, the rate of business activity and the many social traditions that affect individual and corporate behaviour."

Interviewed on the BBC radio programme *The World This Weekend*, yesterday, Mr Biffen was asked whether he was not challenging everything Mrs Thatcher has said.

"Absolute nonsense," he retorted. But had not Mrs Thatcher spoken of a period of 18 months to two years, whereas he had given a warning of "three years of unparalleled austerity"?

Mr Biffen replied that all he had said was that the time lag could be affected by various outside factors he had listed.

"They could affect the two-year period one way or the other," he said.

Was he still forecasting three years? "Unprecedented austerity?" he replied: "I made that statement which is now hung round my neck like a halter, in the context of whether we were going to have a very low level of activity."

"Now we have a drop of 2.5 per cent in total output, which is practically unprecedented, so I don't think I am totally invalidated by what I said."

Mr Biffen also asked for railwaymen's pay to be tied to that of miners, and that lowest paid workers should receive at least £100 a week.

The preliminary agenda for the conference contains proposals that next year's pay increases should not be linked to any productivity condition. This year's 20 per cent deal, which is being recommended by the executive of the three rail unions, was tied to a firm commitment by the unions on moves towards the introduction of improved efficiency measures.

"I am reasonably optimistic that there will be a trend downwards, but it would be extremely unwise for me to suggest a date when there will be a fall in MLR," he said.

Answering an earlier question, Mr Biffen said he was committed to the Government's anti-inflation policy, but not to any productivity condition.

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Modern technology adopted in studying how people walk and stand

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A renewed attack on back pain and tension headaches is being made by a medical research team and a group of scientists in the shoe industry.

Their progress is being watched by the Department of Health and Social Security which is growing increasingly anxious about the effect of those conditions on production and on overworked general practitioners and hospital clini-

cal staff and in industry in showing how to develop the ideal shoe.

The first stage of the project has depended on perfecting a method of measuring the normal walking pattern in a wide cross-section of the population.

That is still in progress. Much of the work is done at a laboratory at the headquarters of C & J Clark, at Street in Somerset, with the aid of a microprocessor.

As an individual walks across a room, the forces acting on the foot for every millimetre of the step in the vertical, lateral and forward directions are measured for different types of shoe. The trick of gauging from that information the effects on the joints and muscles of the body is emerging from methods perfected by orthopaedic specialists in measuring gait under various conditions.

But the interest in using those techniques for the development of better shoes for casual and formal wear has come about for commercial reasons, according to Mr Michael Greenwood, of Clark's. The interest in the biomechanics of foot

and gait is emerging from the effects on the joints and muscles of the body from the joint's movement, and from the impact on the manufacturing process.

After walking one kilometre, the temperature of muscles in the foot is measured, with conventional foot wear was up to 8°C above normal, whereas the same tests with other materials showed either no change or a slight fall in temperature.

Although the conclusion is that the muscles compensate for the extra torque on the foot without providing an alteration in muscle activity, the body adapts to strain.

The first surprise comes with the examination, using television playback equipment, of the gait of people when wearing traditional shoes and with staff soles and more flexible ones of new materials. Traditional shoes do not allow fast to

and easily as they could. Yet measurements of limb angles show that gait does not alter significantly to adjust to differences in the way the force is distributed in different shoes.

The next stage has been to measure the activity of calf and thigh muscles which do show some remarkable changes.

The observations are made by thermography, the technique of making pictures of tissues from the temperature differences between them.

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Yours sincerely,*

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HOME NEWS

Mr Orme convinced no one has right to private medicine

From Our Correspondent

Southport

Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on health and social security, went further than most of his Labour colleagues have done when he said yesterday he was "convinced no one has the right to private medicine".

Speaking at a conference of the National Association of Health Service Treasurers in Southport, Lancashire, he said: "I do not believe that there should be the right to private medicine within our society because the choice is based on a monetary consideration, rather than a health consideration".

Mr Orme admitted that his statement went "further than the general party line". It is certain to be regarded with alarm by independent medical and insurance organizations who exist more happily with a Conservative Government.

Mr Orme criticized some trade unions for involving themselves with independent schemes, and was suspicious of those to believe in the National Health Service but nevertheless feel they have a right to purchase private medicine, he said.

Mr Orme said he feared that

the proposals in the Health Services Bill would allow authorities to raise money through bingo and raffles to finance themselves.

"I don't want to see nurses back on the streets with collection boxes as I saw many years ago".

Mr Orme promised greater control of the drug companies under a future Labour Government. "In many instances people do not need to take drugs," he said. "There are other forms of treatment".

He said cuts in home help, meals on wheels and day centres would result in old people being "forced into geriatric wards where there is no proper provision for them." It would be counter-productive to the Government's supposed intention to save money.

Mr Orme said the drift of younger people away from the inner city areas, "in London it is happening on a almost daily basis", towards the new towns, suburbs, and rural areas, left the elderly, the one-parent families and others who could not cope, in the cities forced to rely on health service support. He added that there was a need for an investigation into the difficulties affecting the capital.

Mr Orme said he feared that

Fire in flats makes 120 homeless

An investigation is to be held into a fire in a block of council flats early yesterday which left 120 people homeless.

A total of 39 flats had to be evacuated when fire spread through the roof of the three-storey linked buildings on the Newbiggin Hall Estate on the outskirts of Newcastle upon Tyne at about 3 a.m.

Eighteen people were taken to hospital suffering from smoke and shock; but all were released after treatment. Ten flats on the top floor were destroyed.

Beneath the roof there was no partition, that is thought to have played a big part in the rapid spread of the fire, which caused the roof to collapse.

The new regimes will include physically demanding work, extended physical education, and an increase in formalized drills, parades and inspections.

Detention centres are intended only for the physically and mentally fit but the medical officer at Send has found a higher incidence of past disease in these boys than expected and that a history of depression, suicidal gestures and overdoses is common, says the report.

Anxiety and depression serious enough to require special observation, and drug treatment is found in about 5 per cent of cases.

The report advises courts not to sentence boys with severe physical disorders or mental disorders, and comments: "Reports suggest that the guidelines have not been successful in ensuring that only the healthy go to detention centres and many in any case be in need of revision".

Detention Centres—Recent Developments, by Iain Crow (National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders), 169 Clapham Road, London SW9 0PU.

Television adult education to be trebled from 1983

By a Staff Reporter

From 1983 onwards, with the fourth television channel in operation, there will for the first time be more adult education broadcasting in the course of a year than there will be schools' programmes, Lady Plowden, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, said on Saturday.

She said 15 per cent of the new channel, or about seven hours a week, would be for directly educational purposes.

"Add to that the existing three hours a week on ITV1 and you end up with 10 hours a week of categorized adult education programming. That is a formidable increase; more than triple the present provision."

Lady Plowden, who was giving the Roscoe Lecture at Manchester University, said the normal half-hour length of an adult education programme was likely to be changed on the fourth channel.

In any given week from 1983 onwards there would be a range of about 20 adult edu-

cation subjects from which to choose on independent television and the fourth channel, plus the considerable contribution from the BBC.

From the two organizations there was likely to be more than 700 hours a year of adult and continuing education programmes over and above what is done by the Open University.

In its initial stages, Lady Plowden said, the fourth channel was likely to broadcast for about 50 hours a week—from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, with probably more time at weekends. The times when the new education programmes were going to be available on the new channel would make them accessible to home viewers and to evening institutes because of the evening timings.

On whether educational facilities on television would be made wide use of, Lady Plowden asked: "Shall we find once again that those who so vociferously complain that there is not more will be making little use of what there is?"

Oboe player is young musician of the year

From Martin Huckerby

Manchester

With all the poise and maturity of a professional artist, an oboe-playing schoolboy from Winchester, won the title of BBC Young Musician of the Year after a closely contested final broadcast on BBC1 television last night.

When he returned to collect the trophy and £500 prize, Nicholas Daniel, aged 18, looked totally bemused, but his performance in the final round of a concerto by Marcello and part of another by Vaughan Williams had been beautifully controlled, with a wealth of expressive playing.

He is a pupil at the Purcell School in London and started playing the oboe at the age of 10.

Although he said he was "delirious" about the result it does not look like turning his head. After the win he will be flooded with offers of concert and recital engagements: the first Young Musician of the Year, Michael Hext, received more than 200.

But Mr Daniel intends to be selective about the number he takes on.

The standard of the contestants was such that the jury's decision was not unanimous, and was reached only after considerable argument.

All four finalists displayed great technical skill, but as one of the judges pointed out: "We are looking for the young musician of the year, not the young technician."

Ronan O'Hora, aged 16, from Manchester, presented an acclaimed performance of Bartók's third piano concerto, while Clare McAllan, also aged 16, from Solihull, produced an accomplished, and appealing account of Mendelssohn's violin concerto, although in her case, nervousness caused flaws in her playing which she had avoided in the more relaxed atmosphere of the rehearsals.

Elaine Wolff, aged 18, from Oxford, played a concerto by Joseph Horovitz on the cornet, and did so with all the ease and fluency of a player from a top brass band, which is where she hopes to make her career.

At the Royal Academy of Music, where she studies, she said the other students



Nicholas Daniel, who won with an expressive performance

"laughed at me because I played the cornet, a brass band instrument. They kept telling me to put the cornet away and take up a 'proper' instrument.

"I nearly gave it up, but then I thought, I would try to show them. I hope they have got the message now," she said with a smile.

After a decade, responsibility to replace remoteness**New look for students' union**

By Lucy Hodges

For the first time in a decade the National Union of Students will not be dominated by a moderate left coalition of Liberal, Labour and Communist members.

At the union's annual conference last week in Blackpool the Conservatives, the Trotskyists and a new left Labour force gained at the expense of what had become the ruling group, the Left Alliance. This pragmatic body was to some extent the victim of its own making. It had held power too long and had no real base of support in the colleges and universities.

Most of the union executive is only too aware of how remote this conference farcicalism will last, nothing short the same for long in the NUS. The student body is ephemeral and unpredictable in its voting behaviour.

Unholy alliances are struck to oust the "Trots" or "the Tories".

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The reasons for it are economic and political. "We run 22 single campaigns," Mr Aaronovitch told the conference.

"Give us the ability to concentrate on those things which are the most important.

Or, as another executive member put it: "People think money and it is our job and your job to show we are not."

Trevor Phillips, the retiring president, and Mr David Aaronovitch, who replaces him, won approval for their new look NUS. But it was a close run thing in the end.

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annual meeting in London, Mr Beckett, a special school teacher from Nottinghamshire, said that whatever the outcome of their claim, the union would continue "to show how the true, caring profession behaves". It would pursue its claim through peaceful lobbying and not through strikes.

"We will care for the individual child more than for the corporate entity. We will oppose the view that children can be used as a means to a political end, and that in so doing some can be damaged, astenously for some future good.

"We will oppose those who denigrate the profession to the status of 'just another job'.

Some teachers have only themselves to thank for the low ebb of public esteem for teachers. We will continue to teach our children and hope that by our peaceful contribution the damaged reputation of our profession can be restored," he said.

He strongly criticized the attempt by employers to impose

a contractual 37½-hour week on teachers. The real professional teacher spent hours vastly in excess of that performing on the educational achievement duties that could sometimes be shown to have little bearing of his charges, he said.

"I decry the type of move that demeans my vocation to a mere job. Such a move is totally alien to my thinking; as is the implicit thought that a stipulated working week will later mean class for overtime, unsocial hours, dirtiness and productivity agreements."

He called for the establishment of a teachers' council, similar to the General Medical Council, to give teachers professional status through autonomy, control of the quality of entrants and practitioners, self-discipline, and a professional code of conduct.

"We must impose professional self-discipline upon ourselves before it is imposed from without, in unacceptable form, perhaps by political considerations, market forces or bureaucratic control," he said.

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Science report

Biochemistry: Hormone tests led up a blind alley

By the Staff of Nature

The road to scientific success is seldom straight. Even the most wily traveller will be liable to avoid some detours and blind alleys; yet it is rare for those trips to be recognized. In this week's issue of *Science*, perhaps from the security of his share of the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine in 1977, Professor R. Guillemin makes a fine cautionary tale of one cut-de-sac in which he and his colleagues recently found themselves.

The tale revolves around the Salk Institute in California, like many others, has recently been interested in tracing the biochemical origins of beta endorphin. Evidence has accumulated that it starts life as part of a larger molecule which contains several hormones chemically linked to each other. Enzymes then split the constituent hormones from that large precursor molecule, whose exact structure is now fairly well established, by somewhat indirect means.

Several years ago Professor Guillemin embarked on the direct

determination of the structure of the precursor. His aim was to isolate the molecule from human placenta.

Throughout the course of purification, the presence of the precursor molecule was monitored by using antibodies against both beta endorphin and adrenocorticotrophic hormone, ACTH, another of the constituent hormones. And in a final stage of purification an antibody was used to remove the precursor molecule from its contaminant.

From 11,000 kilogrammes of placenta, Professor Guillemin's team finished with about a quarter of a gramme of a pure protein which reacted strongly with the antibodies. The pure protein was then analysed chemically to determine its exact structure and in particular how the structure compared that of beta endorphin and ACTH.

Much, one imagines, to the team's horror, chemical analysis showed that instead of having isolated the much prized precursor molecule, they had obtained a fragment of another molecule.

The immunological techniques

are adapted from the body's own method of producing a wide variety of antibodies that recognize specific components—antigens—of invading organisms.

For example, beta endorphin, one of the natural pain-killing molecules of the body, can be detected in any sample of tissue or fluid by using an antibody as a fishing rod. Because such a technique is highly sensitive, it can detect minute amounts of beta endorphin that are likely to be present in any sample.

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Given the time and money wasted inadvertently by such techniques as Professor Guillemin's, it is fortunate that there are many promising developments both in the production of much more specific antibodies and in the availability of ultra-sensitive means of chemical analysis, that should leave no scientist with an excuse for making an error of that kind.

Source: *Science*, April 11, 1980; volume 208, page 183.

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Mr Robert Rempfrey petitioned the Queen yesterday in an attempt to save his £60-a-week job as a bus conductor.

He faced expulsion from the Transport and General Workers' Union for not paying a fine.

The Eastern Counties Bus Company may then be forced to dismiss him from its depot at Peterborough.

Mr Rempfrey, aged 52, of Fletton Avenue, Peterborough, a trade unionist for 20 years,

was disciplined for criticizing strike leaders in a letter to a local newspaper in a recent pay dispute.

He said yesterday: "I have asked her Majesty to defend my right of free speech.

"I have told her that I risk further disciplinary action in contacting her because I am again in breach of rule 11,

clause 19 which forbids members from discussing union affairs with anyone."

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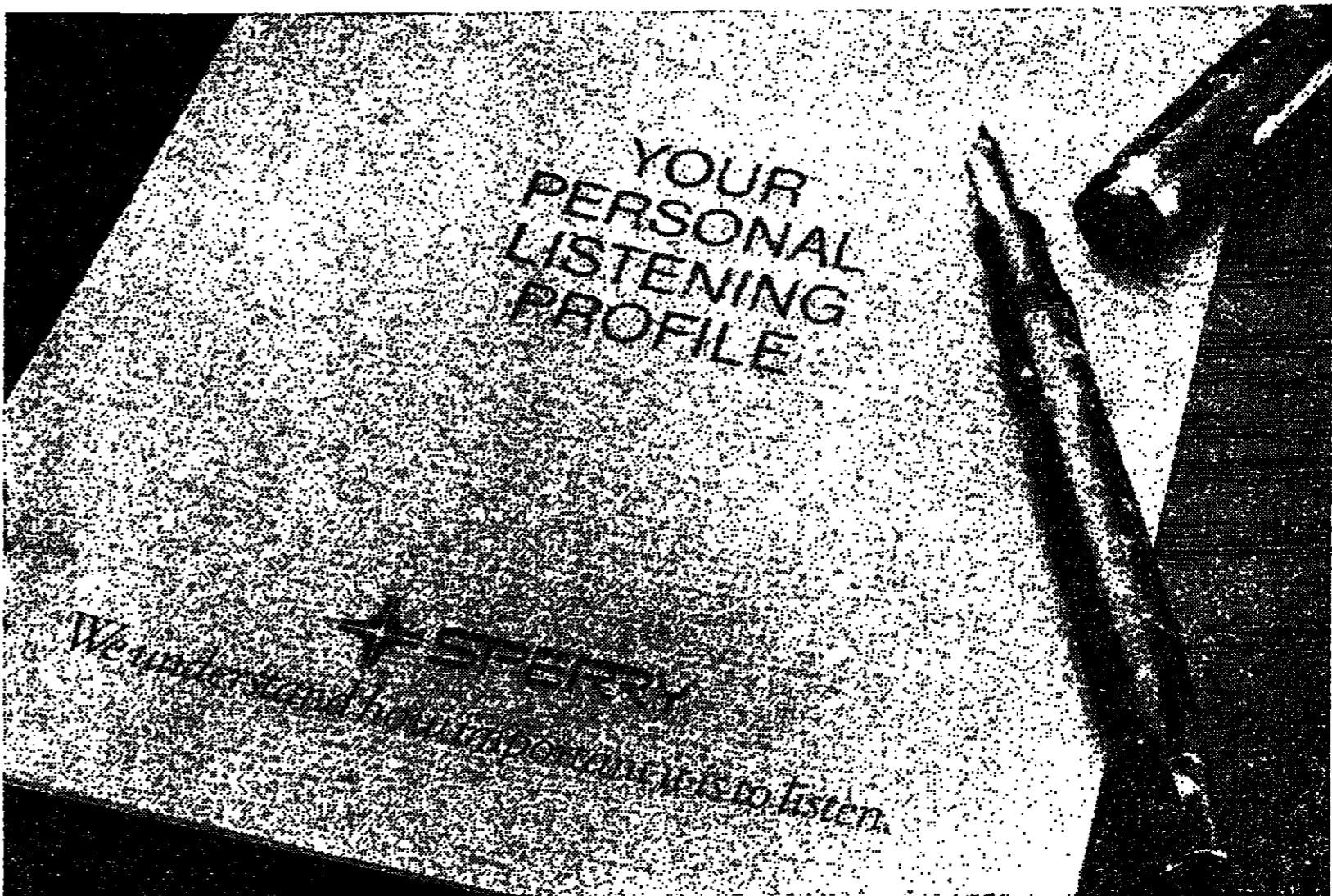
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THE BANK THAT MEANS BUSINESS.

Peking leadership prepares party purge of extreme leftists to push through Deng policy line

From David Bonavia

Beijing, April 20
The leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is preparing a screening of party members with a view to expelling those who still cling to extreme-leftist views. It is understood that the present party membership of 38 million, not twice as many as 15 years ago, is thought to be excessive.

The scrutiny of party members in Peking and the provinces is seen as a follow-up to the decisive victory won in January by Vice-Chairman Hua Kao-ping, when his four leading political opponents were dismissed from the Politburo.

An official report from the northeastern province of Jiangxi speaks of continuing division there to Mr Deng's cleaning policies. Jiangxi is a power base of Mr Wang Jingxing, the most senior of the people dismissed in January.

Imprisoned officials in Jiangxi are accused of clinging to the 'left' 'ultra-left' line, mostly espoused by Mr Wang, whatever the late Chairman Tse-Tung laid down must follow to the letter. The struggle between Mr Deng's 'realist' faction and that of Mr Wang lasted some years before it was finally resolved at the fifth plenum of the Eleventh Central Committee two months ago.

Other reports tell of continuing reluctance among Army cadres to commit themselves fully to Mr Deng's which is intended to restore party and state institutions since 1967 and give economic growth priority over political ideology.

S planned an coup, port says

From page 1

ns to the United States, officials have acknowledged with some sympathy that set off for Tehran before an on travel by all American journalists was unced by President Carter week.

It is the Administration's resort to force to prevent any possible future visits relatives. It is hoped that tension will be enough.

ver the less, President Carter and his advisers are aware of the frustration of the relatives but of general public towards the long endless incarceration of hostages.

It was further illustrated in an opinion poll in today's *Washington Post* indicating 55 per cent of Americans, a two to one majority, support military actions in Iran.

A poll, conducted about a week ago, also disclosed that 60 per cent of those interviewed said that economic and diplomatic sanctions would do to secure the release of hostages. 33 per cent said that sanctions would do a difference.

Respondents were, however, divided between those who thought that Mr Carter had used too much restraint and those who felt the level of restraint was right.

A series of recent interviews the President has voiced frustration about his ability to secure the release of hostages.

It was reflected in his statement to journalists late on that he had been told Ayatollah wanted to keep hostages until after the Iranian presidential election in November.

Asked about this statement in an interview yesterday, Mr Carter said that he had gained impression from diplomats

had spoken to close

friends of the Ayatollah. He

it clear that he could not judge the accuracy of the

ments.

Meanwhile the *New York Times* reported in a long front page article today, that Mr Carter's Administration had opted to lay the ground for a military coup in early last year to prevent pro-Western Government of Shahpur Bakhtiar being sent from office by forces to the Ayatollah.

Senior Administration officials, the newspaper said, the rapid disintegration of military forces made them unworkable before they could be carried out.

the purpose of the planned coup was to install a military government to prevent the Shah and his supporters dominating Iranian politics, it added.

Iran warning: Mr Qotbzadeh, Iranian Foreign Minister, issued today to warn Europe against supporting American sanctions (Tony Way reports from Tehran). This problem... cannot be solved... by pressures and the escalation of hostile acts," said.

In Qotbzadeh said that his trip to Paris was a private visit although he acknowledged he had talked here with representatives of Iran involved in the extradition of the Shah.

Mr and Mrs Kenneth Timm, arrived in Tehran yesterday, were waiting to hear from students occupying the embassy whether they could go for talks about visiting

Iran. Herminium, Mrs Timm's son by a previous mar-

riage.

A main target of any mass screening process will be those officials who were accepted as party members during the Cultural Revolution from 1966 onwards, and whose attitudes are still dominated by Mao's extreme-left thinking.

All of Mao's high-level victims from the Cultural Revolution period have been rehabilitated, many posthumously like Liu, and the anomaly of the situation is becoming more and more plain.

However, officials in Peking have strongly denied reports that the leadership may be planning to remove Mao's remains, or that even though even tear down the mausoleum, though prolonged closure of it may be made necessary by deterioration of the remains, blamed on imperfect embalming.

There has been speculation in diplomatic circles about the future role of Chairman Hua Guofeng, who is 60 and whose political position is seen as weak after the anti-leftist move in the Politburo and the promotion of a whole group of officials considered favourable to Mr Deng's policies.

These include Mr Hu Yaobang, recently appointed to the restored office of party secretary-general, once held by Mao, and that they may be victimised in some future left-wing upheaval.

Having shown some sympathy for such people's problems in the past, Mr Deng now seems impatient to get ahead with his new social and economic policies without the hindrance of passive resistance or foot-dragging by faint-hearted or hostile cadres. It appears increasingly that a purge is seen as the only way to make this possible.

Another problem is how to reconcile the continued lip service paid to Mao and the exposure of his remains at the

Zimbabwe hopes to be among rich of Africa

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent
Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, would like to see his country become the richest in black Africa after Nigeria, Lord Soames said yesterday. The country had abundant natural resources, a good infrastructure and a healthy private sector, which had been made more efficient because of economic sanctions.

The main danger on the economic front, Lord Soames said, was that Mr Mugabe might have to start a policy of "Africanizing" faster than he would like.

Lord Soames, speaking after returning to London after his period as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, said that there was no love lost between Mr Mugabe and the Russians. He had drawn his support from the Chinese who did not wish to interfere in the country.

The main pressure on the new Government might come from the Organization of African Unity over policy towards South Africa. Lord Soames suggested. Mr Mugabe had already made his authority clear in that, while condemning apartheid, he did not seek a military confrontation.

Speaking on the BBC programme *The World at One* yesterday, Lord Soames underlined his admiration for Mr Mugabe, whom he described as very able and head and shoulders above any of his colleagues. He wanted to create a successful multi-racial society in Zimbabwe; the question was whether he would have time to achieve that in view of the great difficulties of reuniting the country after seven years of war. Mr Mugabe believed that he would have the understanding of the people, Lord Soames added.

Budget helps poor: Zimbabwe's Government today announced a mini-budget aimed at helping the poor in its first important political move.

Sales tax, a burden on many of the country's seven million blacks, was cut from 15 to 10 per cent on many items while luxuries, such as spirits, which are consumed mainly by whites, went up by about 35 per cent.

A wartime income tax surcharge, which was to have been reduced from 10 to 5 per cent, was retained at 10 per cent. Tobacco and beer prices rose by about 10 per cent.

Sales tax was abolished on some basic commodities including margarine, cooking oil, sugar and tea, which are staples of the African diet.

Meanwhile, white television viewers telephoned the state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation over the weekend complaining that programmes had assumed an anti-white bias, television sources said. They particularly objected to a BBC documentary on the seven-year guerrilla war.

At least three people have been killed in apparent factional violence since the independence celebrations.

The capital's main Sunday newspaper, *The Sunday Mail*, reported today that the Government planned to repay all foreign debts, as Mr Mugabe has already announced, including an estimated £120m owed to South Africa.—Reuters

Mandela plea by former security chief

From Our Own Correspondent

Teheran, April 20

President Bani-Sadr of Iran today said that defiance of its legal authority was plunging the country towards "the atmosphere of a coup".

At least one death and hundreds of injuries and arrests have been reported from a wave of campus violence that prompted his warning.

In a leading article in the newspaper *Islamic Revolution* the President wrote that those currently flouting the authority of the Revolutionary Council were "playing with the fate of the revolution".

The article appeared to be attacking the powerful Islamic Front which is behind the current wave of Islamic purges in universities and higher education institutions.

Islamic students backed by Muslim street gangs have swept through campus after campus in the last week, ransacking offices of left-wing and radical groups and barring them from the premises.

Mr Bani-Sadr also chided the students occupying the American Embassy. "The Muslim students must accept the necessity of the decision of the Revolutionary Council and they must prevent any conflicts."

Mr Kasayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, warned Teheran today that Japan would act in concert with the EEC if the hostages were not released.

Opposition parties, would prefer not to risk early elections.

The Opposition, however, spurned the offer in no uncertain terms. Mr Andreas Papandreou, the leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), the second largest party with 33 deputies, said PASOK would abide by its earlier decision not to participate in the election of the President by a Parliament it considered to be at odds with the will of the electorate. PASOK is already preparing for elections.

The pro-Moscow Communist Party reserved its reply until after a meeting of its Central Committee, while the smaller parties, with varying degrees of indignation and outrage, rejected the Prime Minister's suggestion that deputies should be allowed to vote according to their conscience.

Only then, Mr Karamanlis concluded, he would be able to be elected to "rise above party politics, and carry out my duties free from political ties and with enhanced prestige".

What motivated Mr Karamanlis' initiative was his profound conviction that most Greeks, including the Opposition parties, wanted him to be head of state as a guarantee of normal democratic evolution in Greece, and secret ballot.

Second, Mr Karamanlis may refuse to do so. He may induce another

group, but also the main

Nixon White House death plot alleged

From David Cross

Washington, April 20

Mr Spiro Agnew, President Nixon's disgraced vice-president, now claims that he resigned from his post in 1973 because he feared he might be killed under orders from the White House.

Until Mr Agnew's latest revelation it had been universally assumed that his resignation was the result of a scandal involving his alleged receipt of bribes from contractors while he was Governor of Maryland.

He resigned from the vice-presidency in October 1973 and pleaded "no contest" to a negotiated charge of evading the payment of federal taxes.

His latest explanation for his political demise is not shared by Mr Elliott Richardson, the Attorney-General at the time who helped to negotiate the

Iran President's warning of coup danger

From Our Own Correspondent

Teheran, April 20

Iran is almost certain to cut off supplies of crude oil to Japan this week after Japanese oil companies refused Tehran's demand for an extra \$2.50 (£1.23) a barrel.

Talks between the Japanese oil industry and the National Iranian Oil Co broke down last week when Iran decided to raise the price of its oil to \$35 a barrel.

In a leading article in the newspaper *Islamic Revolution* the President wrote that those currently flouting the authority of the Revolutionary Council were "playing with the fate of the revolution".

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In his statement yesterday, Mr Karamanlis said he had no personal ambition other than to retire after 45 years of public service. "None the less," he added, "I might still agree to stand and place myself at the disposal of the nation. It would, however, be my wish that in such a case, the election should not become a partisan issue and that the parties should be left free to vote according to their conscience."

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OVERSEAS

Arrest of Brazil strike leader in police raid draws protest from priests and lawyers

From Patrick Knight

Sao Paulo, April 20
The arrest of Brazil's most prominent trade union leader yesterday is reverberating throughout the country. Protest messages were read from Roman Catholic churches here and elsewhere they were added to by politicians, lawyers and others.

Senhor Luis Inacio da Silva, known as "Lulu", was arrested with 16 other people, 10 of them leaders of the powerful metal workers' unions. In an attempt to bring to an end a strike in support of a 15 per cent pay claim.

Senhor da Silva is an important new political force in Brazil, being a founder of the new Labour Party (PT). It is the first party ever to be organised in the working class rather than by populist leaders of the communists.

Strikes are helped in Brazil and now, Senhor da Silva will be tried for offences under the national security law.

He and the other union leaders were suspended by the Government yesterday in an attempt to bring the 15-day strike, which has paralysed the motor industry, to an end.

W German athletes vote for Moscow.

From Patricia Clough

East Germany's Olympic contingent voted by a large majority in favour of joining in the Moscow games and agreed to do everything they could to make this possible.

There was however no mention of actually defying a call by the Government or the National Olympic Committee for a boycott. Many of the 10,000 will join in a demonstration at Dortmund tomorrow against a boycott.

The Government is due to make a formal decision on the Olympics on Wednesday and will almost certainly recommend that the sportsmen stay over. The National Olympic Committee will decide on May 15 whether to comply.

The decision by the West German committee is expected strongly to influence the position of other European Commonwealth countries who have not made up their minds.

Horst Wille Weyer, chairman of the West German Sports Federation has said he is convinced that the committee will agree to boycott the games.

Horst Wille Daume, the chairman of the National Olympic Committee came out firmly against the boycott. But he declined to make any predictions as to what would eventually happen.

Horst Daume who is vice-president of the International Olympic Committee and a possible successor to Lord Kilham as president said a collapse of the Moscow Games would affect the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles and endanger the future both of the Olympic movement and world sports in general.

Horst Daume has agreed to have talks with Lausanne tomorrow.

New Punjab council ends Pakistan election hopes

From Hasan Akhtar

Islamabad, April 20
The first two-day session of the Punjab Council, marking the introduction of what President Zia ul-Haq has often described as a truly Islamic system of government, ended today in Lahore. It is hoped that similar provincial councils will be formed in three other provinces of Pakistan in the next few weeks.

The 110-member Punjab Council opened by Lieutenant-General Saeed Khan, the Punjab Governor, and ex-officio chairman of the council, has been described by pro-Government news media as a miniature parliament. Its coming into existence should finally dispel any wishful thinking that Pakistan may return to elected parliamentary and representative government in the foreseeable future.

According to Government notification, the Governor will unfettered powers over the formation and working of the provincial council and can remove any member whenever he wishes.

The provincial council will continue its work to given assignments and will enjoy no executive authority except when so specified by the Governor. All its members are hand-picked, 77 of them coming from among mayors, deputy mayors, chairmen or recently elected local bodies, with the balance belonging to different walks of life.

General Saeed Khan's local government adviser, said the basic object of the council was to enable "the people's representatives" to associate with development and administrative

Government-appointed officials but Senhor da Silva has said that it will continue and will be run, if necessary, from the churches. It is one of the and involved about 80,000 men.

Senhor da Silva is similarly suspended from his position last year but had to be brought back by the Government because it could not bring a strike to an end without his cooperation.

He was arrested when armed police raided homes early yesterday morning.

Senhor da Silva was being held incommunicado over the weekend, although seven of the others arrested with him have been released. The production of about 50,000 vehicles has been lost because of the strike. Export orders have been lost and a shortage of parts is now affecting other industries.

There were clashes between police and strikers on Friday night and yesterday when a meeting of 40,000 strikers decided to continue the strike.

The police warned strikers that they will intervene more actively from Tuesday after a public holiday tomorrow.

Most politicians, Government and Opposition alike, have

been discredited for collaborating to some degree with the various military governments and their policies. Senhor da Silva is one of the few new personalities to emerge in recent years and support for him comes not only from the Sao Paulo working class but from sections of the middle.

His importance and that of his part is seen in the context of the difficulties which the Brazilian Labour Party (PTB) is now having in getting back on its feet under Senhor Leonel Brizola, the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul state, who was exiled for 15 years and the fact that the Brazilian Communist Party, which sees itself as the custodian of Brazilian working class interests is perplexed and irritated by Senhor da Silva to the extent that it is actively working against him.

Senhor da Silva, whose term as Senator is over, was suspended from his post by the Government because it could not bring a strike to an end without his cooperation.

He was arrested when armed police raided homes early yesterday morning.

Senhor da Silva was being held incommunicado over the weekend, although seven of the others arrested with him have been released. The production of about 50,000 vehicles has been lost because of the strike. Export orders have been lost and a shortage of parts is now affecting other industries.

There were clashes between police and strikers on Friday night and yesterday when a meeting of 40,000 strikers decided to continue the strike.

The police warned strikers that they will intervene more actively from Tuesday after a public holiday tomorrow.

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A worker puts the finishing touches to one of Moscow's Olympic stadia.

row with Mr Ignat Novikov, a deputy Soviet Prime Minister and head of the Moscow Olympic Organization Committee, who is expected to press for the Germans to take part.

But Hedd Daume made it clear that Mr Novikov would have little chance of influencing the decision unless he was able to indicate some change in the Soviet position on Afghanistan.

Oslo: Norway is to boycott the Moscow games. The annual

convention of the Norwegian Sports Federation voted 73-57 in favour of a boycott.

Tokyo: The Japanese Equestrian Federation has decided not to send athletes to the Moscow games.

Fafo: The Egyptian Olympic Committee today informed the International Olympic Committee that it will not take part in the Moscow games in protest against Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

France-Presse and Reuter.

Canberra: Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, today warmly welcomed yesterday's deferral of a decision by the Australian Olympic Federation on whether to attend the Moscow games.

The federation delegates chose a record team of 204 competitors and 60 officials, but they agreed to leave the final boycott decision to the 11-man executive.

Paris: France-Presse and Reuter.

Christiansburg: Mr George R. Hamm, whose magnificent collection of icons had been sold the day before.

On Friday in New York Christie's were also offering Russian ecclesiastical and decorative works of art from the collection of George R. Hamm, whose magnificent collection of icons had been sold the day before.

The works of art were less sought after, totalling \$198,780 with 5 per cent unsold. The top price of the sale was \$30,000, paid by Mr Jan Skala, a New York dealer, for an imperial champleve enamelled gold presentation lamp, 4 in high, made in St Petersburg in 1820.

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Commercial property

Two town centre plans go ahead

Two big town centre schemes have taken steps towards realization.

One is at Epsom, where Epsom and Ewell

Council and its part-

ners, Bredero Consulting, have been given permission by the Department of the Environment for the development of the Ashley Avenue site in the town centre.

The announcement, by the Environment, less than four months after the public inquiry, confirms the compulsory purchase order and planning for listed building consent.

Miller Parker May and

General Assurance (Pen-

son Management).

council throughout the negotiations. The scheme, designed by the Renton Howard Wood Levin Partnership, will be built on about nine acres south of Epsom High Street.

It includes about 231,000 sq ft of shopping, 67,000 sq ft of offices, new public halls, and parking for over 800 cars. Major retail units will be a department store of about 64,000 sq ft, a supermarket, and a large variety store.

The development will be integrated into the existing High Street frontages. The rapid decision by the D.O.E. means that a start can be made within the next three months, and Bredero plans to open the completed scheme in March 1983. Letting agents are Knight Frank and Rutley.

The other big scheme is at Enfield, Middlesex, where a building agreement for a £20m development of a six-acre site in Palace Gardens has been signed between the London Borough of Enfield and the developers, Norwich Union Insurance and Legal and General Assurance (Pen-

sions Management).

Edward Erdman and

Company acted on behalf of

The scheme will contain 230,000 sq ft of shops, including four large stores and 37 shops together with a multi-storey car park for nearly 600 vehicles.

Building work should start in the middle of the year, and be completed by the end of 1982.

A large industrial scheme is under way in the Manchester area, where Prudential Assurance, in association with IDC Property Investments, has bought a site of 10.5 acres in Guinness Road, Trafford Park.

The site, on the Trafford Park industrial estate, is about a mile from the M63 junction and will be called the Guinness Road trading estate.

Work has started on the scheme, which will provide about 240,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse buildings, available in units of between about 6,000 sq ft and 40,000 sq ft. The first are expected to be completed by the end of the year, with the remainder by the middle of next year.

Grant and Partners, who

negotiated the purchase for

London and Leeds, are joint

letting agents with Peter

Charlton and Company, of

Manchester. The vendors



Artist's impression of the new Guinness Road Trading Estate proposed for Trafford Park, Manchester.

Prudential Assurance and IDC Property Investments in negotiations with the vendors, Ciba-Geigy (UK), and have been retained as joint letting agents with Swimer, Leon, of Manchester.

A similar factory and warehouse scheme is planned in Stockport by London and Leeds Investments, the property development subsidiary of the Ladbrooke Group.

The site was previously owned by Peak Trailers, and is in Greg Street.

Planning permission has been granted for about 226,000 sq ft of space in single-storey units with buildings as small as 3,500 sq ft. Demolition on site has started and construction is due to start next month. The first units will be ready next spring.

Grant and Partners, who negotiated the purchase for London and Leeds, are joint letting agents with Peter Charlton and Company, of Manchester. The vendors

were represented by Garner and Sons.

In Kent, work has just started on the first phase of the new Quarry Wood estate at Aylesford. The scheme, valued at about £10m, will eventually provide more than 500,000 sq ft of industrial and warehousing space on 30 acres.

It is being undertaken by Artagen Properties, the property development and warehouse plant at Hendon in London.

The site has planning per-

mission for about 500,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse space. It's now used as a United Kingdom car parts and manufacturing centre. Most of this business will be transferred to Milton Keynes, but General Motors will lease back 90,000 sq ft of new space to be purpose-built by a purchaser.

Dimsdale Developments (South East) has pre-let its 28,350 sq ft industrial scheme at 134 Southwark Bridge Road, London, two months ahead of completion. It has sold the created investment to the Unilever Pension Fund for more than £900,000.

The scheme is being

carried out by

Crowvale Pro-

perties, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Associated News-

papers, in partnership with

the City of London, who will receive income from both the rent and ground lease.

The site of one acre was acquired from Hedges and Butler by Garrett White and Poland who were letting agents and acted for the developers in the sale of the investment.

Gerald Ely

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Public and Educational Appointments

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Research Appointments

The City of London Polytechnic has the following vacancies available from 1st September 1980. Candidates should hold, or expect to obtain this year, a good Honours degree in an appropriate subject and be prepared to register for a higher degree with the C.N.A.A. All posts are normally tenable for two years and may be extended to a third year.

Research Fellowships

Research Fellowships are paid on the scale £4,998-£6,172-£5,340-£5,535 per annum including London Allowance.

Biological Sciences (quote ref. no. 80/58)

A research fellowship is available and offers the opportunity to either:-

- a) join a team investigating the biophysical and physiological bases of directional hearing in insects, birds and small mammals. Candidates should have experience in histological and micro-electrode recording techniques or
- b) to extend investigations into the changes in composition and the covalent modification of non-histone chromosomal proteins in smooth and striated muscle. Preference will be shown to candidates having experience in autoradiographic and electrophoretic techniques.

Geology (quote ref. no. 80/59)

A research fellowship is available in the Department and it is expected that the successful candidate will have experience in one of the following areas:-

- a) Mathematical Geology
- b) Micropalaeontology
- c) Geochemistry

Would candidates also submit details of a research programme they might wish to pursue during tenure of the research fellowship, besides the requested CV.

Mathematics and Statistics (quote ref. no. 80/60)

A research fellowship is available and a likely candidate would be someone with a primary research interest in consulting, information technology or mathematical economics. Preference will be given to those interested in one of the following fields:-

- a) Corporate modelling systems
- b) Discrete event simulation
- c) Semantics of information processing
- d) Computer modelling of financial or economic systems
- e) Computerorientated Mathematical Physics.

Research Assistantships

Research Assistants are paid £3,456 per annum in the first year of appointment, rising to £3,552 in the second year, and to £3,648 in the third year, including London Allowance. Salary scale is currently under review.

Biological Sciences (quote ref. no. 80/48)

Three research assistants to work on the following projects:-

- a) An investigation into the mechanism(s) of resistance to slug damage in potato varieties.
- b) A taxonomic study of an oriental frog group.
- c) Ultrastructural and biochemical changes accompanying abscission of plant parts.

Chemistry (quote ref. no. 80/49)

Three research assistantships with opportunities for research in the following fields:-

- a) Fourier transform multinuclear magnetic resonance of organometallic and coordination compounds.
- b) C.W.n.m.r. studies of organometallic compounds.
- c) The development of novel potent GABA antagonists.
- d) The Chemistry and Biochemical Pharmacology of novel excitatory amino acid analogues.
- e) Modelling the Primary Processes of Photosynthesis.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS' ADVICE BUREAUX

PERSONNEL OFFICER

his rapidly expanding Association requires a qualified Personnel Officer to head a new department. Currently there are 170 staff, expected to rise to over 200 during this year.

the person appointed would need a thorough knowledge of the personnel function, with particular emphasis on, and experience in, job evaluation and assessment.

salary: £7,350-£8,900 per annum, plus £780 a London Weighting (both under review); 17.5% of 3 days' annual leave plus an extra day at 3 Bank Holidays; Contributory Superannuation Scheme.

or further details and application form, please write to:-

The Administrator,
N.A.C.A.B.,
110 Drury Lane,
London WC2B 5SW

Closing date for applications, 16 May, 1980.

Geography (quote ref. no. 80/50)

A research assistant is required to work on the changing structure of the brewing industry with particular reference to the effect on land use and employment in the City of London and Tower Hamlets.

Candidates should have a knowledge of industrial location. Consideration will be given to applicants with a relevant background in other related social sciences such as economics, business studies or planning.

Geology (quote ref. no. 80/51)

Two research assistantships with opportunities to work on the following projects:-

- a) Deformation of the Cambro-Silurian rocks of the Oslo Fjord Area.
- b) The Palynology of the Wealden Shales of the I.O.W.
- c) The structure and petrochemistry of the Glen Tilt complex and associated igneous intrusions.
- d) Volcanology of the Tayvallich Lava and associated igneous rocks of S.W. Argyl.
- e) Palaeozoic Minor Intrusions of Anglesey.

Information Technology Studies (quote ref. no. 80/52)

A research assistant is required to work on a project concerned with developing a data base management system on a micro-computer for use with small information systems.

Designing a command and interrogation language within this system is seen as a major function of the successful applicant. The concepts of indexing and information organisation are considered essential knowledge for the project, as is a competence in computer programming. A first degree or post-graduate qualification in Library or Information Science is therefore regarded as appropriate background for the post. Previous use of a micro-computer is not essential but would be an advantage.

Management Science (quote ref. no. 80/53)

A research assistant is required for a project in Economics to look at certain problems concerning heteroscedasticity and dependent lay structures. The person appointed would be expected to have an honours degree in which Economics or Statistics are a major subject and with a sound knowledge of computing.

Metallurgy & Materials (quote ref. no. 80/54)

Two research assistants to work on the following projects:-

- a) Diffuse scattering of X-rays, and Crystal Structures.
- b) Welding Processes and Weld Embrittlement.
- c) Corrosion Studies: ellipsometry and films of corrosion products; conjoint corrosion failures of bronze alloys in marine service; anodized aluminium in architectural applications; maintenance painting of rusty steel.
- d) Backscatter failures and design variables in fashion footwear.

Navigation (quote ref. no. 80/55)

A research assistant is required to investigate the distribution of various forms of navigational errors. Experimental work will include the use of radar recording equipment and navigational aids on a training vessel at sea. Applicants should have a degree or professional qualification in statistics or in nautical studies.

Physics (quote ref. no. 80/56)

Three research assistants to work on the following projects:-

- a) Light scattering and the morphology of glass polymers.
- b) Refractometric characterisation of colloidal particles and suspensions.
- c) SIMS studies on GaAs and InP surfaces and interfaces. All projects are in collaboration with major industrial and government research laboratories.

Psychology (quote ref. no. 80/57)

A research assistant is required to work on the project 'Behavioural effects of anti-depressant drugs'. Applicants should have a sound background in Psychopharmacology.

For all the posts advertised please apply in writing giving full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, to the Staff Records Officer, City of London Polytechnic, 117 Houndsditch, London EC3A 7BU.

Please also quote the appropriate reference number.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA PERTH

LECTURER (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY)

A Times Profile

Dennis Potter

Knowing what goes on inside people's heads

This morning an hotel in Eastbourne enters the last week of a most unusual holiday. For the last four weeks the splendour of its former glory has been revived. A dance band has played once again in the ballroom. Young men in double-breasted suits have whisked bright young things around the floor. A party from the moving pictures have photographed the scene.

The excuse is the filming of *Cream In My Coffee* written by Dennis Potter, Britain's leading television dramatist. Like his previous success, *Pennies From Heaven*, this film is no straightforward journey into nostalgia. An old couple return to the hotel in which they had first eloped over 40 years ago. They have grown apart, but the memories of their youth still bring them private pleasure.

On first meeting Potter, he holds out his hand to shake. "Don't squeeze too hard", he says. The hand is a bunch of crooked fingers and swollen knuckles, like a dead chicken's foot. It is not a weird joke but a display of openness from him, a sign that he is not ashamed of his illness. Indeed, he is almost proud of it. Upon this "strange, shadowy ally" he has founded his career.

The illness attacked him suddenly. Graduating in PPE from New College, Oxford in 1959, his university experience as editor of *Isis*, chairman of the Labour Club and candidate for President of the Union meant that he was quickly recruited to the BBC, where he was in front of a microphone within a week. He fell out with them over political writing he was doing for the *New Statesman* and joined the staff of the *Daily Herald* as a feature writer. It was when covering the by-election at Lincoln in 1961 that he first suffered the effects.

"My nails were all pitted. I couldn't sleep. I was pale and losing weight. I felt that there was a sea change going on within me. I was asked to cover a Young Conservatives annual conference at the Friends' Meeting House in Marylebone Road and was sitting at the press table.

I went to get up and found I couldn't. My knees were locked and one of them was swelling up. I could see it growing under my trousers. When I was crossing the road outside, my legs locked again. I was sweating with panic. They took me into hospital and there were red rings around my neck and spots on my legs."

It was his first taste of psoriatic arthropathy, a rare hereditary disease which attacks the joints and skin simultaneously, causing the joints to swell, the skin to shed scales, crack and bleed. It couldn't have come at a worse time. *The Herald* was changing into *The Sun* and Potter had been appointed a leader writer. He had also accepted to become the Labour parliamentary candidate for East Hertfordshire.

The general election campaign of 1964 was a shattering experience for him. Always a man of high ideals and noble, small, would say romantic, notions of the working class, he found that reality did not match up. He was shocked at the ignorance and ignorance he met, cavassing from door to door and meetings with his own supporters often ended in angry shouting. The campaign would have been令人印象深刻的 for anyone without an illness. It left Potter crushed, mentally and physically. He was too weak to return to work and resigned from *The Sun*, fore-stalling the sack.

"I was depressed and ill and in pain. I found that my writing was a pass out of it. It was my way of maintaining my dignity. I didn't want to be an observer. I wanted to make my own things happen. The writing was a way of digging into myself. I was able to use the machinery of it to explore a different path, into myself and into the world I was trying to stall the sack.

His first play was *The Confidence-Man*, which the BBC bought. He then turned his political experiences to good use by writing the two plays which established him as an important television dramatist. *Stand Up, Vote* for Nigel Barton and *Vote, Vote* for Nigel Barton. Both plays were autobiographical. "My agent wrote that I was the only candidate who turned his old speeches into a play." They also explored his relationship with his parents and the pressures of a scholarship boy returning home with university ideas and a lively, articulate mind.

After trying to live in Norfolk, which neither he nor his wife Margaret nor he could warm to, he moved with his family to Ross-on-Wye, close to the Forest of Dean, where he was born and grew up. (He still speaks with squared Gloucestershire vowels). His illness continued to cripple him but, rather than use it as an excuse to stop work, Potter turned it to his advantage. It became an inspiration.

"Things were frequently very difficult for me. I would just retire to a room and stay there. Writing was becoming increasingly painful. I was very prickly and didn't want to be intruded upon. I was turned in on myself, like a person in hospital. They get so used to the isolation, to the routine, that they come to resent visitors. In hospital they are forced to face up to themselves. There is a



Dennis Potter: illness continued to cripple him, but rather than use it as an excuse to stop work he turned it to his advantage. It became an inspiration.

wonderful moment after the visitors have left.

"I was in this stable, cut off world of the hospital. Perhaps we ought to have hospitals for people who are well. It is during the time when they are alone, that they discover their spiritual hero's side. They find out that we all need space to think. My illness made me work for my pay cheque in the only way I could by writing so that is why I say that my illness chose me."

His plays, which he writes with a pen wedged between his fingers, were broadcast, gaining critical recognition and acclaim, not least his directly religious work, *Son of Man*. He kept returning to the same themes, tapping the spiritual dimension of his characters and thereby tapping his audience's minds.

The plays were usually named after a line from a popular song, the means whereby people come to understand their own emotions and ambitions.

"The plays are nearly always about the same things. They are recognizably the same brain at work. I hope that they are about what goes on inside people's heads. If drama isn't about that, there is nothing else that can be about that. The trick is getting that out without actually saying that that is what the characters are thinking. I am happy to break the naturalistic mode. I don't want to show it exactly as it is. I hope to show a little of what it is about."

The songs which run through *Pennies From Heaven* are about the fact that life can be better than this. When people sang those songs to themselves, they believed in the lyrics and understood the world from them. Life goes on outside so this alternative time goes on, moment by moment. What you are doing is interpreting the world and, in so doing, creating it.

"You are the creative agent of a living universe. Because there are scientific ways of looking at the world, you develop the other ways of looking at the world, through myth, fable and stories. There isn't a way that you can justify from a thing to a feeling in science and philosophy, but in human intercourse you have to.

"You are at the centre of the universe because that is all that you can be. Which is to say something terrifying. Religion cannot be indifferent in these logical, scientific times, otherwise it would be meaningless. But the way I suggest into religion and the spiritual dimension is through myth, parable, story. They are the only way we understand things."

"Modern religion is almost totally secular. It has lost the spiritual dimension by trying to come to terms with science. The death of the novel is because it has abdicated this sense of experience. If fiction and drama do not occupy that territory, then no one else can. The church could, but it needs the writers to do it."

The plays concentrate on this parallel, mental world. One of the earlier ones, *Where the Buffalo Roam*, tells of a Cardiff

"The skin closed around my fist. I could only move my left arm. I was clad in clothes which continually itched. I had gone into a fever and was suffering from a steroid reaction. I was under the illusion that there was a cat in the bed and that it was eating my ankles. I thought, it can't be, you silly bugger, but I still believed it. I was in such hellish pain that I couldn't tell which limb was which."

"The doctor came in the middle of the night and called an ambulance. I was taken, via a hospital in Cheltenham, to London where they gave me Misotrexate. It was a drug used for containing cancer. It was so toxic that I used to vomit two days of the week. I suffered total nausea, diarrhoea and headaches."

After reading a profile of Potter in *The Sunday Times*, published in 1976, a doctor contacted him and recommended Razoxin, a later vintage of Misotrexate which had fewer and less severe side effects. The Dunlop Committee on Safety of Medicine deemed it unsafe to use except for cases of terminal cancer. Potter just managed to become a subject for the clinical trials.

"I experienced a state of total euphoria. There is damage done. My knees, hands and toes will never return to normal. But I feel as if the whole world had been washed clean. There was one side effect. They make me infertile. At first I thought I was going to be impotent. I said, 'Oh no, I would rather be sick. I also bruise very easily. But the relief is marvelous. Since then I have been going up to London much more. I am convivial again. I want to be much more concerned with my work."

Within two weeks of using Razoxin, Potter had written *Pennies From Heaven*, a series of six musical plays which were both a critical and popular success. Building on this achievement, he decided to take control of the production of his plays. He broke from the BBC after *Blue Remembered Hills* which, despite its recent British Academy Award of Film and Television Arts Award, has still not been scheduled for repeat. And he formed PFF Ltd—the initials stand for *Pennies From Heaven*—with his regular producer, Kenith Truett, and started filming an eight play

contract for London Weekend Television.

The first, *Rain on the Roof*, is familiar Potter territory, about a young couple who live in a former rectory and the arrival of adultery and a mentally retarded boy into their lives. The second is *Cream In My Coffee*, directed by Gavin Millar, now filming at Eastbourne with Lionel Jeffries and Peggy Ashcroft. The third in this first batch, which may be broadcast in the autumn, is *Blade On The Feather*, about a country house, aristocratic women, reactionary men and that favourite Potter character, a menacing stranger, this time looking for spies.

The independence of PFF Ltd might put an end to Potter's tendency to bite the hand that feeds him. He ended his television column for *The Sunday Times*, because he thought that the success of the *Times* last year was "simply an old-fashioned lock-out, and I can't work for people who do a thing like that". He has had a similar spiky working relationship with the BBC who have, except for rare excursions to the commercial companies, always employed him. But he is uncompromising about his low opinion of the BBC management.

"They are creating a malaise right down. You can feel it when you go into the place. At least with London Weekend we know their value system. The BBC think: we must comply; we must be a public service; we must know what is best for our viewers. Their traditional tenet of reliability is 'not suitable', but 'not suitable' is taken out of a series of values which they have to change through. That is their neither commercial nor Reithian. You can tell BBC1 from ITV except for the ads. It is bureaucratic, overstaffed and wasteful and has no cherished values any more."

"I like creating drama. There is a friction that pulls a play through. I can argue with a producer or director what a scene is about, and so on. That is part of what makes theatre or television exciting. But at the BBC there is a kind of friction which says: you can't do that subject or you can't mix those convictions, and it is coming from non-creative people. That sort of friction I can do without."

"But, whatever happens, he will continue writing for television. "I do not think story telling is a minority art. Television, being so much in the world we live in, it seems a shame not to occupy that platform. I would rather write a television play than a novel read by 2,000 people because I believe in doing something I think is important. I think art is important. It follows from that that one should follow the largest audience. That does not mean that you maximize your audience for its own sake. I have no doubt that Dickens would have wanted to be writing for television because he had that need to write for a large audience."

Nicholas Wapshot

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Nicholas Wapshot

SPORT

Rugby Union

Leicester retain their trophy without fuss

By Peter West

Rugby Correspondent

Leicester 21 London Irish 9 It is wishful thinking, more often than not, to suppose that the last round of a knockout competition will produce a free-flowing spectacle. The John Player Cup final staged at Twickenham on Saturday in front of a record crowd of over 27,000 spectators was no exception to a general rule.

The holders, Leicester, had to settle for an unglamorous though certainly conclusive victory over London Irish by three dropped goals and four penalties to two goals and a penalty goal. So the Cup course without having their line crossed.

That try was scored by Smythe, a lock, from an inside pass by Meanwell after Short and Murphy had engineered a clever switch of direction to the shorter side, which was the more dangerous, and an impudent conversion by Meanwell.

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Cup fashion: Leicester's Dusty Hare with the hat to match the trophy displayed by his captain Peter Wheeler.

hobbies such as one from Leicester camp, declaiming to his friends, "I'm a great collector of sticks".

The captain of the Irish side, Peter O'Donnell, kicked off with a short speech.

He was followed by his team-mates, who were all in high spirits.

The Irish team, however, were not so successful.

They could not develop their rolling chums from the maul. They could not (save once) find room in midfield against a fast and furious defence. But one set-piece, a penalty, was a timely lifeline advantage in the way of unexpected bonus points.

It is arguable which brace of tries came first. The Irish side were more frustrated at the end of the day, although the symmetrical nature of the game was not to their advantage.

It was the French who had the more tries, but the Irish side were more successful in the first half.

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SPORT

Racing

Rivals cut down by Julius Caesar

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, April 20

To a certain extent the group two Prix Noailles at Longchamp this afternoon was won by the British, as both Julius Caesar and Dom Aldo, who was separated on a neck at the post, are in the ownership of United Kingdom subjects. Julius Caesar, who was returned to the ownership of his owner, 46, 1, is the property of Surrey-based engineer, Robert Dilley, who said: "Julius Caesar will run in the Epsom Derby. You only have a horse good enough for that classic once in a life time."

Dom Aldo, who is owned by an international accountant, Richard Brooke, and trained by the Yorkshire-born Charles Milken, now for the Prix Noailles on Newmarket last December, finished third, but was disqualified and placed fourth for interfering with Grandval. Yves Saint-Martin, the jockey of Karel, who was suspended for four days as was Maurice Muller, the most notorious trainer, created problems for several of his rivals.

The favourite, Un Reire, was a great disappointment. Having been with the leaders until the straight, he was beaten nearly 10 lengths from the post." Phillips-Paquet said, adding: "You can't say 'he didn't try' because he just didn't run." Julius Caesar may have been beaten by the leader, Dragon, for much of the race and made progress in the straight to tackle Dom Aldo with 300 yards left to race.

It was good to see a group race at Longchamp won by a French-trained horse. George Bollenbacher, who won the Prix Noailles in 1972 with Sainty, has 18 horses under his care at Chantilly and a third of these belong to Mr Dilley. "I could do with a couple more owners like Mr Dilley," Bollenbacher said. "Julius Caesar may go straight to Epsom. The Prix Lutin is a possible trial, but this race is always a tough one."

The Aga Khan's Shakapour took the Prix du Guichet comfortably by two lengths from Dip, Concorde, Pincement, Dip and Shape, who didn't look too genuine. Shakapour outdistanced Dip with a furlong to run.

Not only the Greenham Stakes tell us anything new about Final

Straw other than that he was well

improved because he has not been

hard on him at home this spring

as he was anxious not to get his

tail last summer.

In other news, a disappointment

in the race, was that Helio

Gorgeous could finish only fifth,

three lengths behind Final Straw.

If Nureyev were taken out of the

2,000 Guineas it would be even

better, as the 1,000, for which

Final Straw is most people's

favourite at 4-1.

On Saturday's victory in the

Buckley Malden Stakes did not

say that she will win that classic,

but it did confirm that she is not

simply a talking horse who burns

the track.

Final Straw, the two colts

who passed their examinations on

Saturday with flying colours. Saint

Caesar could not have done

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The Aga Khan's Gold failed to give

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Christopher Thomas meets the new spiritual leader of Ireland's Protestants

The Archbishop who cannot avoid politics

Belfast
Protestants are as rare in the Irish Republic as a sunny day. Their numbers have fallen relentlessly over the years and have stabilised at just over 100,000; most cling to the Church of Ireland as their religious refuge from Rome.

In the North, the Protestants are seeing their majority very slowly shrink because of the Roman Catholic birthrate. They are acutely insecure about the evident exasperation of Westminster, as well as the constant external territorial demands.

And for all those reasons 100,000 Irish and 300,000 Ulster-Irish Protestants belonging to the Church of Ireland are closely monitoring the actions and utterances of the Most Reverend John Armstrong, their new Primate of All Ireland, who will be enthroned at Armagh on May 7. This being Ireland he is not just a spiritual force; he cannot avoid also being a politician.

He has a view, it seems, on everything. He talks prolifically in a quiet, academic sort of way about divorce, mixed marriage, Irish unity, and all the other issues of political and religious division in Ireland.

He thinks the average Protestant in the North of Ireland is suspicious of any political moves, including last Tuesday's meeting in Dublin of British and Irish politicians. "They are insecure about the future of Ireland."



Archbishop Armstrong: concerned about lingering myths.

land; they are insecure about the evil men; they are worried and isolated."

Archbishop Armstrong is moving house soon. The Belfast man, soon to be 65, went south to be ordained at the age of 23 and is now, as he puts it, "going home". As the Primate, as well as Archbishop of

Armagh, he will have a powerful influence on inter-church relations, which in Ireland can have profound ramifications on political and social issues.

Genial, approachable and delightfully blunt, Archbishop Armstrong talks freely about Irish Catholic acts of aggression against Irish Protestants.

He tells stories of prejudice, such as the burning of Protestant farmers' hay ricks. "There have been threats to Protestant farmers in the Tipperary direction in recent times. I spoke to the police and they were able to do something about security."

And there are stories to emphasize his passionate belief that divorce is a basic right. "After three years of marriage this woman became a complete lunatic. She did not know her husband. She was like an animal and divorce was the obvious answer. But her husband was tried for 35 years until she died."

The Church of Ireland, he asserted, did not want divorce as such; but it wanted every person to have the liberty, if a marriage died, to make a new beginning. "And I am the first to admit," he added, "that marriages do die."

He is concerned about lingering myths, about Protestants. He spoke sadly of a television programme in which people in the streets of Dublin were asked what they thought a

Protestant was like. Their answers included: "The man who lives in a big house", and "A person who speaks with an English accent". The Protestant woman, Archbishop Armstrong, was expected to be very haw-haw; it was a terribly wrong image.

He says of Irish unity: "The Fianna Fail Government has not told us what it means by unity. Fine Gael has put it on paper; we are in no doubt about what Sinn Fein means; and we know what the Provisionals mean. What do Fianna Fail mean?"

Government should be restored to Northern Ireland so that people felt they had a stake in things. If it helped bring peace he would meet anybody, be it Ian Paisley or the Provisional IRA. "Paisley called me an ecumenical parrot, I am not worried. I have known him since he was quite young."

Politicians in the South assumed that all the Catholic population in the North of Ireland wanted to see the end of the six county state. That was not the case.

"At the moment I see no other future but to remain within the United Kingdom. As things are I do not think unity could be achieved. There would have to be great changes in the South before there could be any approaches towards unity—changes of attitudes as well as legislative changes."

And with that, His Grace lifted his slightly stooped figure from the chair to end the interview and smiled knowingly. "That," he said, "should give you something to write about."

There could, he insisted, only be unity in Ireland if both sides were prepared to pay the price.

He warns against tampering with the constitutional guarantee on Northern Ireland's position within the United Kingdom. That would mega bloody war in the North. If the British moved us tomorrow there would be bloodshed; to say otherwise was foolish.

He declares that the promise to bring up the children of mixed marriages as Catholic militates against the size of the Protestant population. "It is regarded," he said, sternly, "as the most divisive issue between the churches."

And he says of Catholic/Protestant marriages: "The Roman Catholic in Ireland has not been interpreting the spirit of the Motu Proprio with as much flexibility and charity as other parts of the Roman Catholic church."

He speaks enthusiastically about the re-emergence in the past five years of the charismatic movement: "that is an area in which I would like to participate. It is a part of inter-church activity which I would welcome in the North of Ireland."

And with that, His Grace lifted his slightly stooped figure from the chair to end the interview and smiled knowingly. "That," he said, "should give you something to write about."

Eric Heffer

Keeping a cool head over Iran

It might appear dramatic to raise the question of force but millions of people are deeply worried about the threat of war

Today the foreign ministers of the EEC meet in Luxembourg. Britain will clearly put pressure on its European partners to back President Carter in his call to support the United States in applying economic and diplomatic sanctions against Iran. By setting a date for such coordinated action, the President has introduced a decree of coercion.

The British view is bolstered by the attitude of Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the EEC Commission, who believes that Article 11 of the Treaty of Rome should be used. This gives the Commission power to put forward proposals that sanctions against Iran should be organized on a Community basis rather than by each country individually.

One thing is clear: the Iranian Government have been wrong not to have released the hostages. They should be set free immediately, despite the strong feelings the Iranians have about America and its past support for the Shah. Thus, the Shah's regime was despotic and his secret police ruthlessly cruel. Had this not been the case, the revolution would not have been so popular.

In this dangerous and delicate situation, therefore, those of us who gave general support to the Iranian revolution, and despite the theocratic turn it has taken, have a clear responsibility to make our views known to the Iranian Government. At the same time we must avoid becoming involved in any action of a military kind that could logically follow economic and diplomatic sanctions.

Last week Mrs Thatcher decided to take the matter further by raising it at the EEC summit meeting next week. It is still unlikely that agreement will then be reached. Already the French have made it patently obvious that they do not see the situation in the same way that President Carter and Mrs Thatcher see it. The French gave the Ayatollah Khomeini refuge and they are not keen to follow American policies. They are not in NATO and believe the time has come for Europe to take a more independent position towards the superpowers.

The important words are "the limits of action economically and diplomatically". The implication is clear—it is only limited action Britain should

be prepared to take. This is in line with the resolution carried by Labour's recent international committee which said "...and would oppose the threat or use of military force by the Americans, British or other governments which could precipitate a conflict that might engulf the Middle East and the world".

It might appear dramatic to raise the question of force, but millions of people are deeply worried about the threat of war. They do not want the Iranian situation to trigger off such a war, nor do they want the Olympic Games to be used as the beginning of a cold war that could quickly hot up into a third world war. And when

we consider this, it is essential to recognize the qualitative change that has taken place in armaments of all kinds. It is this that has to be taken into account when assessing what type of action should or should not be taken in this situation.

That is why it is highly unlikely that the foreign ministers will reach total agreement on anything other than limited coordinated action towards either Iran or the Soviet Union.

Even if Mrs Thatcher decides to take the matter further by raising it at the EEC summit meeting next week it is still unlikely that agreement will then be reached. Already the French have made it patently obvious that they do not see the situation in the same way that President Carter and Mrs Thatcher see it. The French gave the Ayatollah Khomeini refuge and they are not keen to follow American policies.

They are not in NATO and believe the time has come for Europe to take a more independent position towards the superpowers.

One of the real dangers in this situation is that if the Americans push too hard, the Iranians, who are not keen to

become allied to the Soviet Union, may easily become so. That could have serious consequences for the West, and the whole Middle East situation could be transformed. The Soviets are now working overtime to get a favourable response from the Iranians and to this end have suggested that Iran might use Soviet land trade routes to obviate any military or economic blockade.

It is the intrusion of the Soviet element in all this that needs to be carefully considered. Mrs Thatcher brushed aside too easily the same question that Fred Emery of *The Times* put to President Carter and which Mr Tam Dalyell put to her in the House of Commons. "Will not any kind of economic blockade tend to throw the Iranians into dependence on the Russians?"

This is not the time for emotional outbursts, no matter how terrible the provocation, and truly one does feel for those hostages in Tehran. It is third. The remainder might be negotiated as part of a deal. And why not make a deal? That, as so many authorities have recently suggested, is what the EEC is all about. In any case, the Common Agricultural Policy is bound to be modified during the next year or two, and in the long run we shall certainly benefit from that, as we have provided that the Community continues.

Next, it is absurd, and counterproductive, always to insist that we are the "poor man" of Europe. Sitting on enough coal to last us for centuries, surrounded by a subterranean sea of oil and gas, from which we draw many billions of pounds of revenue annually, and possessing a highly efficient agriculture, we are, rather, the envy of our neighbours, who regard us as a singularly fortunate island. As they see it, all we have to do is to become as prosperous as they are, or more prosperous.

Finally, the Yearbook has a shorted section with fuller details of major elections, lists of principal ministers in new governments, and brief narratives of the progress of wars, revolutions and so on, in the year.

The nation-by-nation treatment brings out some stories well (the inexorable progression of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, for instance) but others (like the international repercussions that followed the Three Mile Island incident) emerge less clearly. A subject-index might be useful.

I would not myself have judged that Astrid Froll's deportation battle deserved four entries in the British section, every national unit in the world, set out in alphabetical order, each with its vital statistics. Then each character has its say, in the form of a national calendar of events, up to a dozen pages long.

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The nation-by-nation treatment brings out some stories well (the inexorable progression of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, for instance) but others (like the international

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repercussions that followed the Three Mile Island incident) emerge less clearly. A subject-index might be useful.

The EEC: why getting out is not the answer

It may be that the postponement of the EEC summit will give us time to become less emotional about the "crimping" contribution of our poor country to the budget of the EEC. So, before telling the churches "no", let us consider the reasons why, for obvious political reasons, maintain that unless Mrs Thatcher gets full satisfaction.

The Roman Catholic in Ireland has not been interpreting the spirit of the Motu Proprio with as much flexibility and charity as other parts of the Roman Catholic church."

And he says of Catholic/Protestant marriages: "The Roman Catholic in Ireland has not been interpreting the spirit of the Motu Proprio with as much flexibility and charity as other parts of the Roman Catholic church."

He speaks enthusiastically about the re-emergence in the past five years of the charismatic movement: "that is an area in which I would like to participate. It is a part of inter-church activity which I would welcome in the North of Ireland."

And with that, His Grace lifted his slightly stooped figure from the chair to end the interview and smiled knowingly. "That," he said, "should give you something to write about."

On grounds of equity, and given all the indirect benefits of a common trading system, it now looks as if a reduction of about half of our present contribution is what we should stand out for.

Our calculations were based on two reasons. First, the world slump kept on the land the many poor continental peasants who would otherwise have gravitated into the towns. Second we have failed lamentably to exploit as fully as we could have done the great home market at our feet. The first was not our fault; the second was and is. Anyhow, the net result is that, though almost everybody admits we are now contributing proportionately much too much to the budget, we cannot legitimately claim that we are entitled to take out as much as we put in, or anything like it.

On grounds of equity, and given all the indirect benefits of a common trading system, it now looks as if a reduction of about half of our present

contribution is what we should stand out for.

That considerable influence in Brussels, of which was we brought out in the recent Brandt Report. Do we really want to withdraw from the European Parliament, where with assistance from the Commission, the great compromise between civil, national and ideological these are going to be the benefit of all of us?

Of course we can—and we are both determined and sensible. We shall arrive at a reasonable solution of the budget problem. Nobody disputes that the Government was right to raise this issue and campaign hard for it.

But there is another, rather than fellow members, whatever of their politicians may say, who would not wish us to leave even to become a "difficult partner". France would be welcome to foreign her market. Peugeot, wine and cheese Italy for her refrigerators, Germany for her heavy industrial machines. There is reason to suppose that even with electric loomings, France will refuse all concessions at so doing play into the hands of the British anti-marketeers.

But we shall never achieve equity by threats. Our own must be attained by diplomacy.

It is even more absurd to insist that, if we left the Community, or were evicted, we should be worse off. For instance the £1.150m that we should be theoretically "saved" would not enable Sir Geoffrey Howe to

be a statesman.

Lord Gladwyn:

George Hill

* The Times Yearbook of World Affairs 1979-80, Edited by Sir David Hunt, Times Books, £9.50.

I've been in since I graduated from high school nine ten years ago. I feel life is passing me by.

"What", asked the questionnaire, "is the most giddy, creative fun thing you have done to take advantage of social life in Washington?" Her reply: "I really haven't taken advantage of it. That's why I'm here. I know there's something here to be able to do. There's got to be."

"I'd like to know where the young, semi-rich bachelors hang out. I live at home, but I don't think that inhibits my social life. The only thing inhibiting my social life is not having one."

This, then, was the kind of person who had come to Miss Weissman's class, hoping that the door to social success would be miraculously thrown open to them. To encourage them, she had brought along one of her successful former students, named Robin.

"Robin", she trilled, "crashed one of my parties. Robin stood up triumphantly and confirmed that she had, and that it had opened up for her a whole new vista of contacts in the field of education, in which both she and Miss Weissman work."

Other examples were cited. There was the woman who had asked a Congressman to go jogging with her. He did. Another successfully invited Art Buchwald, the Humorist, to lunch. (Miss Weissman urged us not to try this on Mr Buchwald, who had had enough, but to "find new people".)

She told of a couple of artists who, six weeks after taking her course, crashed an embassy party, were introduced by one ambassador to others, invited to more parties, and so on.

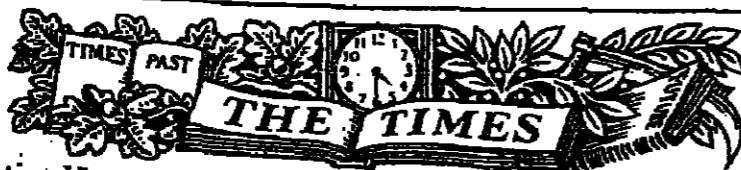
"Washington is an issue-oriented town", Miss Weissman observed. "All the glamour and the money isn't going to cut it if you can't carry on a conversation about the things which people find important. You could rush in saying you have a message for the White House, or you could say 'I have a speech to do' and circulate."

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HOW MANY CANADAS?

The campaign to separate Quebec from Canada has moved a critical stage. The millions of words spoken and written put a new federal constitution before the Parti Québécois, winner in 1976, has not deflected Lévesque. Conferences, commissions and task forces have moved without visible result. Find an alternative road, Mr Lévesque has only wavered when non-polls or other auspices tested that the electorate would rebuff him. Since Mr Lévesque returned to power in 1976, the straw votes have indicated that Mr Lévesque can be re-elected on independence. He has decided to hold a referendum on May 20.

He has, of course, trimmed to the extent of asking only for a mandate to negotiate a new relationship called sovereignty-association with the rest of Canada, not a mandate to secede. A change of tactics became necessary when it emerged that jostles for a UDI would put Quebecers massively on the side of constitutionality. But the crux difference in intent is this. If the electorate votes No, course that is the end of the PQ. But a Yes will put federalism on a slippery slope. For if the PQ did produce a sovereignty-association, Canada would be broken-backed; and a referendum would surely turn the deal. If, as is more likely, the rest of Canada turns 'deaf' down (whether or not it forward alternatives) the PQ is unlikely to prevail. The fight, with a more explicit referendum, will move to a new stage.

Nevertheless there is an important, perhaps decisive saving clause in the referendum programme. It is simply a

treaty to regulate the relations between the nation-state Quebec and a Canada of nine "English" provinces. It would preserve a customs union, a single currency, and central control of money and credit, along with some other power-sharing arrangements. But such a treaty would limit the power of Quebec to shape its economic future, which is the main argument for independence, and is in fact essential to the plan for entrenching Frenchness. Quebec has the resources to be a sovereign state; the controversy is whether it would enjoy a high standard of life and level of social services as the rest of Canada. Such materialism irks PQ ideologues, but it is the way North Americans think at the moment, even when they think in French.

The prognosis must be that such a treaty would be terminated as soon as possible by sovereign Quebec. Otherwise something like federation would be perpetuated. True, Quebec would have its seat in the United Nations and careers for its diplomats, and have to pay for its own little army and airforce; but it would be a client state. This is not what the PQ has in mind for the future. PQ spokesmen may be prodigal with arguments that things will change decisively yet remain much the same when it matters: but they basically believe that adjustments in standards are a small price to pay for being able to run their own affairs. Once the appeal to federal authority is extinguished, it will be too late for Quebecers to do anything but vote with their feet.

Nevertheless there is an important, perhaps decisive saving clause in the referendum pro-

gramme. There is no time limit set to negotiations. They can go on a long time, just as the changing relationship between Quebec and Canada has evolved over many decades. Mr Trudeau is both French Canadian and a hard-line federalist—and that is perhaps why the Quebec electorate may reckon it safe to let Mr Lévesque loose on Ottawa. Nothing will happen quickly. Moreover the negotiations would not be just between Lévesque and Trudeau. The other provinces have a legal right to their say. Their contingency plans for themselves, should Quebec break up Canada, might possibly have a considerable impact on Quebec's thinking—or second thoughts.

For no longer is it Quebec alone that is pushing for change. Alberta, booming, is in conflict not merely with Ottawa, but with all Canada including Quebec over oil prices and the control of resources. Every province has its quarrel with the interference and empire-building of the Ottawa bureaucracy. Decentralization, in the shape of complete redefinition of the functions and relations of provincial and federal authority in virtually every area is widely demanded.

The problem, now desperately urgent, is to find a structure to carry these diverse interests, including the preservation of French Canada's Frenchness, without a disaster to North America as a whole. Perhaps a Yes in the referendum may produce the crisis that will do so. But it also warns the west that it can no longer take for granted that Canada will always speak with one voice and punch with one punch, profoundly in our interest as it is that this should continue to be so.

IE OIL WEAPON IN ASSAM

Over-populated Asia the need for alive takes little note of its proprieties: everywhere are crowds on the move. Assam, India's north-eastern an influx of Bengalis and its over the last thirty years been an increasing cause of concern. Never at harmony in its own with the central government, Assam reached boiling point when a general strike was called over elections.

Then the agitation has died down and the specific demand has been that all who have entered since 1951 should forfeit citizenship.

This resort to force comes after weeks of failure either to reach a compromise or to defeat the Assamese sanctions by counter-sanctions from the Indian side. These are easy to effect since access to Assam state from the rest of India runs through the narrow corridor flanked by Nepal to the north-west and Bangladesh to the south-east, both countries being the principal source of illegal immigrants. If Assamese students had stopped the flow of oil

injuries and some loss of life have been reported for months past between villages of Assamese and those where Bangladeshis are settled. At that rural level, India can contain the trouble. Things became more serious early this year when demonstrators surrounded the oil pipeline headquarters and stopped the flow of crude oil to refineries in India. That means rather more than a third of India's total production. This weekend the issue has been tackled by military action. A first attempt to seize the pipeline headquarters on Saturday was beaten off by massive public protest. Yesterday a stronger assault was enough to win control. But that still leaves the problem of getting the oil flowing again to the refineries.

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—it was argued—then Indian students in West Bengal could as easily prevent any goods reaching Assam. This was passed off as spontaneous protest but has since been alleged to be the work of the Congress Youth League under Mr Sanjay Gandhi's patronage. There have been protests and trouble in parliament. Eventually the demonstrations were dispersed by Mrs Gandhi.

Undoubtedly feeling in Assam is strong, though not strong enough to give weight to the demand for secession from India which has been raised in some quarters. The migrant issue must confirm by how much Assam's unity has been undermined, even if one discounts the other minority peoples scattered across the whole of India's north-eastern territory. Of course it state that has oil must feel that it deserves the reward of generous treatment by the central government. Yet the fact is that dealing with migrants into Assam even since 1971 would be a formidable task. Last year 300,000 illegal migrants were deported. If it is not easy to see how Assamese claims can be met at this stage, it is no easier to see where — sanctions having failed—the military action now initiated will lead.

Yours,
LAURENCE DALY.
TAMARA DEUTSCHER,
RALPH MILBRAND,
JOHN WESTERGAARD,
55 Moray Road,
London, N4.

Safe climbing
From Mr Hugh Gledhill
Sir, I feel Mr Partridge (April 14) must be aware that no one wishes to belittle, or to restrict the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. By drawing a parallel with road casualty figures, however, he opens up some interesting reflections.

Volumes of legislation were needed before people stopped optimistically assuming "anyone can drive a car". One must hope that a proper adult attitude will take the place of the assumption that any fit young teacher/youth leader can cope with the Department of the Environment.

Proper training to ensure that no useless, senseless accidents occur cannot but help promote the scheme.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH GLEDHILL,
Director,
Lakeland Training Group,
Orchard Cottage,
16 Gratton Avenue,
Woodthorpe,
Nottingham.

April 14.

From Dr R. D. Meheu

Sir, Mr. Partridge's letter (April 14) in response to your report which commented on the Langdale and Ambleside Mountain Rescue Team annual report, prompts me to wonder if he fully considered the first part of the report. To quote: "... concern that a sport basically unfeared by regulations might be pressed to adopt them". I would suggest that one of the calculable effects of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme is the drive towards regulating those who aspire to the hills and mountains of this country.

I will agree in mitigation that the scheme also has the company of the National Park Authorities and local education authorities.

As Mr. Jenkins' ascent, now has the opportunity to do something that will be dear to her.

As Mr. Jenkins and his admittedly "lame duck" Commission play out

the few months of their unexpired time, a demand spreads wide

through the EEC that for the first

time a woman or more than one

woman should be nominated to the

Commission by member govern-

ments. The Commission itself wants

a woman's voice within the

college". So does the European Parliament.

Behold! A well qualified woman nominee languishes in the wings of

British politics who could fill the

position. There is no time limit set to negotiations. They can go on a long time, just as the changing relationship between Quebec and Canada has evolved over many decades. Mr Trudeau is both French Canadian and a hard-line federalist—and that is perhaps why the Quebec electorate may reckon it safe to let Mr Lévesque loose on Ottawa. Nothing will happen quickly. Moreover the negotiations would not be just between Lévesque and Trudeau. The other provinces have a legal right to their say. Their contingency plans for themselves, should Quebec break up Canada, might possibly have a considerable impact on Quebec's thinking—or second thoughts.

For no longer is it Quebec alone that is pushing for change. Alberta, booming, is in conflict not merely with Ottawa, but with all Canada including Quebec over oil prices and the control of resources. Every province has its quarrel with the interference and empire-building of the Ottawa bureaucracy. Decentralization, in the shape of complete redefinition of the functions and relations of provincial and federal authority in virtually every area is widely demanded.

Mr Browne is absolutely right when he says that strike action should not be forced upon people without consultation, or against the wishes of the majority where they have been consulted. But I question whether this objective can be achieved simply by an amendment to the Employment Bill. It is surely unwise for such a fundamental change to be introduced without effective consultation with the parties concerned and time is needed for the proper study of its likely effects. The Engineering Employers' Federation's initial investigations suggest that there are considerable dangers. For this reason, I would urge members of Parliament to oppose the amendment.

Mr Prior has promised that the whole issue of union immunities will be reviewed in detail when the Green Paper is published later this year. That will stimulate wide public debate and it would be far better if the whole range of choices is left open until that time. It is surely inadvisable to legislate now on only one aspect of a subject which requires such thorough overhaul.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANTHONY FRODSHAM,
Engineering Employers' Federation,
Broadway House,
Totthill Street, SW1.

April 18.

—

Secret ballots for

strike action

From the Director-General of the

Engineering Employers' Federation

Sir, I fear that Mr John Browne's

amendment to the Employment Bill

referred to in his letter published

on April 17 may in practice worsen

rather than improve industrial

relations.

Mr Browne is absolutely right

when he says that strike action

should not be forced upon people

without consultation, or against the

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April 18.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Secret ballots for strike action

From the President and Director of the British Atlantic Committee

Sir, The crises in Afghanistan and Iran have reminded us forcefully

that the unity of Nato and therefore

the security of Western Europe is

being threatened by events far out-

side the treaty boundaries of the

Atlantic Alliance. The American

public and the hard-pressed Ameri-

can Administration, humiliated and

even humiliated, by the inability to

get Sino troops out of Afghanistan

or to liberate the embassy hostages,

clearly believe that the support of

their allies for concerted action on

these issues has been grudging or

inadequate. The essential American

commitment to the defence of

Western Europe could, as a result,

be easily weakened or put into

question.

Whatever doubts Europeans may

have about the wisdom of this or

that American tactical move, or

even about the consistency of

American policy in a very difficult

situation, they should not be

allowed to obscure the basic fact

that confidence between the United

States and her allies—on which the

whole structure of Western security

rests—is being eroded.

The more obviously the member

countries of Nato are seen to stand

united on such basic human and

diplomatic concerns as bringing the



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COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 19: The Duke of Gloucester left Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon for the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. Lieutenant Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

His Royal Highness was received at the airport by His Excellency Mr. Kao Hua, Ambassador of The People's Republic of China. Mr. Thomas Stinson (Counselor for Political Affairs, Embassy of the United States of America), Mr. Dugald Malcolm (Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), Mr. John Connon (General Manager, Operations Standards, British Airways), Colonel John Stevens (Assistant Director, British Consultants Bureau).

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 20: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Anglian Regiment, presented New Colours to the 7th (Volunteer) Battalion at Victoria Park, Leicester, today. Miss Jean Maxwell Scott was in attendance.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE
April 19: The Duchess of Kent, Honorary Colonel of the Yorkshire Volunteers, this afternoon attended the annual Skill at Arms Meeting and later dined with the Officers at the Royal Guards Officers' Mess, Catterick.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs David Napier.

The Queen celebrates her birthday today

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Brigadier Sir Alexander Abel Smith will be held at St Mary's Church, Fairford, Gloucestershire, on Friday, April 23, at 3 pm.

Birthdays today

Lord Beeching, 67: Sir Aubrey Burke, 75; Mr. Thomas Burns, the Earl of Derby, 62; Professor Lawrence Canning, 75; Malcolm Henderson, 55; Air Marshal Sir John Hunter-Todd, 52; Sir Geoffrey Ramsden, 57; Sir Norman Snaith, 82; the Rev Dr Norman Snaith, 82.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr. N. C. Lee and Miss J. K. Kave. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs. Frank Lee, April, Corrige, Kells, Cheshire, and Jane, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs. T. N. P. Kave, of Whakatane, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand.

Mr. R. L. Lee and Miss N. J. Woolf. The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs. A. P. Lee, of Barrow Road, Cambridge, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs. R. A. Woolf, of Royston Park Road, Hatch End, Middlesex.

Dr. J. W. S. Sheldon and Miss A. C. Mitchell. The engagement is announced between Jonathan Westmacott, third son of Dr. D. W. S. Sheldon, of Kidlington, Oxfordshire, and Mrs. N. Sheldon, of Woking, Surrey. Christopher, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs. F. L. Mitchell, of Loudwater, Hertfordshire, and Dr Marion Gibbs.

Dinners

Garrick Club Members of the Garrick Club held their annual dinner yesterday. Mr Peter Ustinov was the guest of the club and the toast of the guest was proposed by Mr Ronald Sir Anthony Barnes pre-

dictor, Mr Tony Speller, MP, entertained the Old Exonian Club at dinner in the House of Commons on Friday evening. The guest of honour was Mr Desmond Hamill, Mr. Geoffrey Goudall, Headmaster of Exeter School, masters of the school and 55 members of the Old Exonian Club attended.

Service dinners

Kentshire Volunteers The Duchess of Kent, Honorary Colonel, Kentshire Volunteers, dined with officers of the regiment at Catterick on Saturday. Colonel R. M. Ware presided. The principal guests were the

Maximum points attained by nine

By Edmund Akenhead Crossword Editor

The third regional final of the 1980 City Sarks' National Crossword Championship took place at the Viking Hotel, York, on Sunday, the 9th. Finalists from nine districts that maximum puzzle points of 124.

The winner, with the high score of 88 time bonus points, was Mr John Merrick, a college principal from Guisborough. The runner-up, also qualified for the national final in September, was Mr Peter Mayo, a university lecturer from Sheffield, with 77 time bonus points.

Prizes were also presented to Mr Geoff Riddle, a solicitor from Stockton-on-Tees, and to Mr Trevor Adams, a solicitor from Stockport. The third and fourth with 74 and 72 time bonus points respectively.

University news

Oxford Awards and elections

Mr Claude Beddington, modern languages, and Mr. Alan C. L. James, modern languages, of St. Hugh's College; Susan Mary Rose memorial prize, modern languages, of St. John's College; academic award, Ruth Weston, modern languages, of Worcester College; Mr. Peter M. Williams, of St. Edmund's College, professor of mathematics and very good student, and Mr. S. G. Davies, junior research fellow in engineering; Dr. P. J. Gowing,

Bold Catholic approach to a climate of unease

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

All the important denominations in Britain seem to suffer from a vague feeling that all is not quite right with themselves, a sensation that rises and sinks above and below the surface as the internal mood veers between optimism and pessimism.

The Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales, which has the largest membership of weekly worshippers of any religious group in Britain, is no different from the rest in suffering that slight uneasiness. What distinguishes it is the boldness of its direct approach to the problem.

In two weeks it will hold an assembly of 2,000 members, bishops, priests and lay people, but overwhelmingly the latter, that will subject every facet of the church's present operation to minute and searching scrutiny.

"Abandon your sacred cows, all ye who enter here", should be the sign over the road to Liverpool as the delegates assemble: for the compilers of the agenda have spared no one's blushes. The Vatican seems just a little bit nervous at what is about to happen.

The coming National Pastoral Congress differs from the familiar and regular conferences held by other churches; in the scale of the preparations, the comprehensi-

veness of the matter to be examined, and above all, in the thoroughness of the thinking and research behind it.

Already a national Gallup survey of the attitudes of Roman Catholics to almost everything under the sun has been exhaustively analyzed.

Even the composition of the delegations has been scrutinized by the sociologists, leading to the remarkable conclusion that in terms of age and sex, it may well be the most representative large assembly of English people ever seen.

Men and women are almost equally balanced in numbers. The average age is likely to be below 40. In theory at least, every thousand mass-going Catholics in the population will be represented by one delegate, who has been given ample means and time to consult his constituency on whatever worries.

Fundamental doctrine is not at issue. Nothing indicates that fundamental doctrine presents a problem. Moral teaching, on the other hand, is likely to be reviewed, from the trivial to the grave; and so is every feature of Roman Catholic life and practice.

Some issues are bound to receive disproportionate attention, perhaps pointing to the danger of leaving any lid screwed on too long. So there are likely to be some tricky moments for the organizers to handle. Contraception may well provide the chief of those;

Mr W. J. Hibbert and Miss C. M. Lucas-Tooth. The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Andrew's, East Barnsley, Yorkshire, son of Sir Reginald and Lady Hibbert, of the British Embassy, Paris, and Miss Maria Lucas-Tooth, eldest daughter of Mr and the Hon. Mrs. John Lucas-Tooth, of Parsonage Farm, East Barnsley, Oxfordshire. The Rev. P. T. Starbuck officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an Edwardian-style gown of white lace and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley with roses. The Rev. Thomas Oliver Peale, Augusta Annesley, Helena Fraser and Alice Lucas-Tooth attended her. Mr John Murray-Brown was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the United States.

Mr M. R. Wilson and Miss S. P. Parker. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Baptist, between Mr Michael Wilson, son of Mr and Mrs. R. O'Farrell, and Miss Kelli, Karen and Miss Susan Parker, daughter of Mr Justice and Lady Parker, of Ware, Hertfordshire. The Rev. R. Mere- dith officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Catherine Friend, Miss Emma Rippinall, Miss Harriet Gilham and Rupert Lyon-Taylor. The Duke of Westminster was best man.

A reception was held at Mucklestone Old Rectory.

Mr A. K. C. Cecil-Wright and Miss M. B. Buchanan. The marriage took place at the Church of St. Lawrence, West Wycombe, on Saturday, April 19, of Mr Anthony Cecil-Wright, son of Air Commodore and Mrs J. A. C. Cecil-Wright, and Miss Margarette Barbara, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Archie Buchanan. The Rev. Michael Staines officiated.

A reception was held at the Lorch Foundation, Lane End, and the honeymoon is being spent in Mexico.

Professor R. V. Tymms and Dr M. E. Gibbs. The marriage took place on April 19 at St. Jude's, Ealingfield Green, between Professor Ralph Tymms and Mrs Robert Armbruster, of Port Clinton, Ohio, United States.

Dances and cocktail parties, 1980

A list of some of the dances and cocktail parties arranged to take place before the end of 1980 will be published on June 2. The charge for inclusion will be £10. Enquiries and applications should be addressed to Mrs. Barbara Constantine and Lieutenant General Haywood Hansel, USAF, replied.

Others present included:

Mr T. P. S. Walsh and Miss P. K. Armbruster. The marriage took place on Saturday in London between Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Walsh, of Nelson, Norfolk, and Miss Pamela Armbruster, daughter of Commander and Mrs. Robert Armbruster, of Port Clinton, Ohio, United States.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lucas-Tooth.

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Jewelry trade
loses
its sparkle,
page 19

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
make ideas take shape

Stock markets
FT Ind 442.7
FT Gilts 66.68
Sterling
\$2.250
Index 7.00
Dollar
Index 88.5
Gold
\$512.50
Money
3-month sterling 17.4-17.5 3-month Euro \$ 17.4-17.5 6-month Euro \$ 16.1-16.4 Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Grand Met goes ahead with bid for Liggett

Grand Met has gone ahead with its \$415m (£186m) offer for Liggett, the United States garments and drinks group. Grand Metropolitan already owns 9.5 per cent of the Liggett union stock and is bidding \$10 (£22.40) cash a share. The tender offer for Liggett is due to expire on May 1 and is subject to approval by Grand Metropolitan's shareholders. This will be sought at an extraordinary meeting on May 12.

Grand Met's offer for Liggett had been delayed by certain aspects of South Carolina state law, and by a cease and desist order issued by Mr John Campbell, the South Carolina Secretary of State, at the request of Liggett.

Joint chief's denial

Mr Peter Robinson, chairman of British Printing Corporation, has denied that the current long-standing dispute is having a serious impact on his company's finances. Referring to the possibility of suspension of National Graphical Association members, Mr Robinson said: "I think it would hurt everyone if it came to that".

Coal technology drive

Senior Foreign and Commonwealth Office officials from 12 overseas countries are in Britain this week for an intensive seminar on the promotional possibilities of coal technology as part of a new drive for exports by the coal industry. Ports, including machinery and consultancy know-how, already amount to some £250m a year.

Investments increase

The net investment in national Savings rose by £45m to £13,411m at the end of the last financial year in March. The largest contribution came from net sales of £585m in the index-linked retirement issue of Savings Certificates.

Japanese import prices

Japanese import prices continued to rise in March, but the swing was slower. The March import price index rose 2.7 per cent to 161.3 (base 1975) from February, when it rose 6.7 per cent.

Chrysler foreign aid

Mr Henry Reuss, house bank committee chairman, said a joint venture between Chrysler Corporation and a foreign car maker might be necessary if Chrysler was unable to qualify for \$1,500m in federal loan guarantees.

Russian shortfalls

The Soviet Union fell short of production targets in the first quarter of 1980 for coal, oil and steel, chemicals and silk and paper.

Asian banks loans

The Asian Development Bank approved \$1.25bn (£568m) in loans to its developing member countries in 1979 compared with £1.60bn the previous year.

Saudi Saudi venture

The final joint venture agreement was signed at the weekend between the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation and Mobil on a petrochemical complex at Jubail on the western coast of Saudi Arabia.

American banks deal

Jamaica has reached an understanding with banks to continue to roll over most of its principal payments due. These range upwards from £450m to £200m.

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.07	2.05	2.05
India Sch	30.50	30.50	30.50
Belgium Fr	70.50	67.00	67.00
Denmark Kr	13.27	12.72	12.72
Iceland Mk	8.74	8.34	8.34
France Fr	9.22	9.42	9.42
Germany DM	4.25	4.06	4.06
Greece Dr	93.00	88.00	88.00
Hong Kong \$	11.35	10.80	10.80
Ireland £	1.12	1.08	1.08
Italy Lit	1995.00	1900.00	1900.00
Japan Yen	575.00	550.00	550.00
Netherlands Gld	4.71	4.48	4.48

Employers and unions set out strategy for more open management

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

A sign that employers and unions are preparing to negotiate bilaterally in the absence of direct government involvement in wage controls and other industrial relations matters is contained in a joint statement signed by ten senior trade unionists and industrialists.

The document issued by the Industrial Society today sets out a nine-point strategy for improving economic communications in industry. Signatories include Sir Raymond Pennock, who takes over as president of the Confederation of British Industry next month, and Mr David Bassett and Mr Frank Chapple, two of the Trades Union Congress' representatives on the National Economic Development Council.

The statement urges companies to provide "open, honest, regular and relevant explanation of financial progress, performance and prospects". The signatories believe that "people will only be committed to their work, whether by producing goods or providing services, if they understand the purpose of what they are doing, what their efforts have achieved and where the money comes from and goes to".

The statement—which includes practical methods by which information can be communicated within companies—has been drawn up in preparation for an Industrial Society conference on national economic issues on Wednesday. Guests will include Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, who is expected to speak frankly about the economic situation.

The CBI identified an improvement in communications within industry as a key priority at its national conference last year. But it had not got far in its campaign to bring the message home to members before

the steel strike diverted attention elsewhere.

The only formal contact between the CBI and the TUC on this or any other subject since the last election has stemmed from mutual representation on the National Economic Development Council. This has resulted in the two sides working together to draw up guidelines for negotiators on new technology.

It is believed that bilateral talks are being planned on a variety of other issues which may include what is, for the employers, the extremely sensitive topic of pay.

Sir Raymond Pennock, now a deputy chairman of ICI who spent his early years in personnel, is expected to make industrial relations a keynote of his term of presidency of the CBI.

If he intends to revive the plan to reform pay determination put forward at the CBI's first national conference, it may run up against the same criticism from rank-and-file members as did the initial scheme.

The strategy—which is intended to offer an alternative to government pay controls—includes the establishment of a new central economic forum which would influence wage expectations. It was rejected as "corporatist" and likely to increase trade union power.

The hopes of those who favoured the original scheme, which included the policy-making council of the CBI, are now centred on the existing National Economic Development Council.

While pay has not so far been mentioned, mainly because both Government and employers fear setting a "going rate", many industrialists believe it will be hard to keep it off the agenda before the start of the next negotiating round. The umbrella of the Nedc is seen as giving bilateral talks with the TUC without alarming his anti-union members.

Germans in credit swap talks with Japan

From Peter Norman,
Brussels, April 20

The West German federal bank has been discussing the possibility of arranging a swap agreement with the Bank of Japan.

Although federal bank officials say that nothing concrete has yet emerged from the talks, Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, its president, is understood to favour closer links between the Japanese monetary authorities and those of the traditional hard currency nations of Europe.

His comments are made in a letter to Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, and are further evidence of the deterioration in relations between the Government and the Group of Eight.

Mr Henderson, whose membership of the group remains uncertain, complained that the

way in which the organization was chosen as the channel for communication on matters of strategic importance to the industry, left "the impression of a dictatorial approach" by ministers.

He was angry that the decision was taken without prior consultation with the group, which represents unions, employers and professions, and was made known through the media.

The new role for the Group of Eight was announced at the same time as Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that he was scrapping the National Consultative Council, the existing consultative body.

Mr Henderson said in his letter that several important sectors within the construction industry were now without representation. He gave a warning that the group's existence was threatened by pressures to

adopt a more formal organization.

The informal role of the Group of Eight represented its strength and if it is the minister's view that he can use the group merely as a cloak of respectability, then it is doomed.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, is also becoming increasingly concerned at the risks involved in accepting government fixed-price contracts.

Contractors have the choice of not tendering for unrealistically priced jobs or getting the job and losing money on it, Mr Ted Ramage, the federation's vice-president, said.

Losses were made largely because of huge increases in oil prices which may not have been foreseen, he explained. Civil engineers on fixed price contracts had also been squeezed recently by a 24 per cent rise in cement prices.

Selling Mr Reagan in the 'wheat capital of the world'

Oklahoma crusade for capitalism



Mr. Reagan: policies a rallying point for farmers.

One of the most decorated fighter pilots in the Vietnam War. At one point in his speech he pointed to the American flag to stress that he is a patriot and advocate of the "values that have made America great".

Mr. Ritchie tells a few jokes at the expense of President Carter, then warns about the need to strengthen the United States militarily and be more forceful on the world stage. But most of his speech is about economics.

Mr. Ritchie blames the press and television for suggesting that there is something wrong with business profits and for presenting the impression that big companies make outrageous profits. He lavishes praise upon Congressman Kemp and he offers to sell at a discount Mr

Kemp's book *An American Renaissance*.

Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Kemp and Mr. Reagan all subscribe to the views of Professor Arthur Laffer of California that tax changes can sharply boost supply to ensure substantial non-inflationary growth; that instead of high tax rates with low revenue, government can raise the same amount of revenue through higher tax rates applied to the high production base that will result from lessening taxes and increasing incentives.

Many of the farmers realistically appreciated that the nation's problems are perhaps more complex than Mr. Ritchie sometimes suggested, but many accepted that change is needed and that change in the direction advocated by Mr. Ritchie may be good. Across the country people are swiftly accepting new news and the Ronald Reagan campaign is gathering momentum.

Some farmers, of course, are never satisfied, not even here in Oklahoma where many fields yield not only wheat but oil as well. One couple asserted that the damage done by the trade unions, the liberals in Washington and by Mr. David Rockefeller is so great that disaster lies ahead.

They complained that they may not make this year because President Carter blocked grain shipments to Russia. They added that it is not even worthwhile for them any more to develop the oil on their land because of the President's windfall profits tax.

Frank Vogl
in Enid, Oklahoma

Rates for small denominations notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

High rates damaging businesses, CBI says

By Our Management Correspondent

The strongest warning yet that jobs and investment will suffer if a limit is not imposed on rates paid by business men is given today by the Confederation of British Industry. Sir John Methven, the CBI's director general, in a letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, urges the Government to introduce curbs to stop local authorities raising rates to a point where businesses are driven away.

The CBI supports in principle the Government's proposals to change the system of rate support grant to discourage excessive local authority spending. But Sir John says that some authorities will react to the change "by raising rates above the level they would have been under the old rate support grant system".

He adds: "It is essential that in such cases a limit will be imposed on the burden

of business rates, or else such authorities will succeed only in damaging trade and industry, and indeed risk driving business away and reducing the rate base, which in turn could encourage still higher levels of rates in the following year. This must be avoided."

The CBI is clearly becoming alarmed about some of the rate increases in the pipeline. Earlier this month, it asked its regional offices to monitor both the rates being sought for business premises and also the ways in which councils are spending ratepayers' money.

It estimates that rates averaging about 25 per cent are being sought, but with 40 per cent or more sought in some areas.

Previously most of the objections about the damaging effect of high rates has been at Chamber of Commerce level. The CBI's involvement indicates that concern is now spreading to large manufacturing organizations as

well as local shopkeepers, and is being felt at a national level. Rates paid by businesses in the next financial year will amount to well over £4,000m.

Sir John points out that figure will amount to the equivalent of government taxes: petroleum revenue tax, capital gains tax, development land tax, capital transfer tax, estate duty and stamp duty combined.

A ceiling on business rates would switch the burden for financing local authorities more towards domestic ratepayers who, unlike companies, vote in local elections, and so, it is felt, carry more influence in monitoring local authority expenditure.

Industrialists are also pressing the Government to prevent raising authorities from levies on empty properties in residential and commercial buildings.

In addition to the abolition of rates on empty properties, the CBI wants a new provision introduced to exclude for valuation purposes parts of properties which have been taken out of use but are being maintained to be used later.

that in some cases buildings have been deliberately vandalized to reduce the rate burden.

"Nor only does empty rating reduce cash flow," the CBI says in its latest bulletin to members, "it can also reduce the potential occupation of premises as the funds available to refurbish and improve properties are lessened."

"Whether or not a local authority levies empty property rate is one of the factors taken into account by potential developers."

There are a number of cases, such as the BI Cars complex at Speke in Liverpool, where companies are being forced to pay rates on empty properties which they have tried but have been unable to sell, the CBI says.

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Telecommunications monopoly attacked

By Edward Townsend

Two more consumer groups have submitted evidence to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, calling for an end to the Post Office monopoly over the supply and attachment of telecommunications equipment.

The Telephone Users' Association and the Association of Telecommunications Users said in a joint statement yesterday: "Telecommunications users are frustrated by the shortage of equipment and facilities available from the Post Office and by long delays in installing equipment and providing service. The rapid growth of new technology makes it imperative that the Post Office monopoly be opened to subscribers."

Both associations, however, believe that the Post Office monopoly over the network, with the exception of leased lines, should be retained.

They stress that the telecommunications business of the Post Office derives the bulk of its revenue from the use of the network. In 1978-79 it obtained £2.85m which yielded a profit of £51m. In each of the last four years it spent at the rate of £1.00m on fixed assets and in 1978-79 it spent £72m on research and development alone.

It would be wasteful of national resources and, in most cases, impractical to have several organizations laying different sets of cables. It would be inconvenient to have several public networks with some users connected to one network and some to another, as special arrangements would have to be made for calls from one network to another.

A large degree of centralization is inevitable if the network is to be modernized and kept abreast of technological developments. Nevertheless there is bound to be a tendency to technical and operating inefficiency with such a large monopoly and it is essential for its operation to be open to far more public scrutiny."

On equipment supply, the associations criticize the Post Office for failing to meet demands both in terms

MANAGEMENT

Why Ernest Sharp is moving on from Grand Met

I am not sure I want to carry the same bucket to the same well for another 16 years.

The departure of Mr Ernest Sharp from Grand Metropolitan brings to an end one of the most remarkable and successful business partnerships of recent years. In the space of 16 years Grand Met has been transformed from a small hotel company into one of the largest conglomerates in the country. Sales are now over £2,000m; the company's stock market value is £640m.

Although the inexorable rise of Grand Met—now attempting its largest takeover since Watneys—with a £190m bid for Liggett Group in the United States—is closely linked in the public mind with the name of Mr Maxwell Joseph, its founder and chairman, there is little doubt that but for the very different skills and abilities of his two joint managing directors, Mr Sharp and Mr Stanley Grinstead, the group would never have developed the way it has. The three worked together closely for those 16 years.

Now Mr Sharp—an accountant—has indicated his intention of resigning, so that he can "devote more time to other interests". Mr Stanley Grinstead has taken full charge as managing director and will eventually succeed Mr Joseph as chairman.

Mr Sharp, who is 49, has no special plans for the future. This has naturally prompted speculation that he is leaving because of a boardroom row or because he was not chosen to succeed Mr Joseph.

This is apparently not the case. He is leaving Grand Met, he says, because: "I am not sure I want to carry the same bucket to the same well for another 16 years." I reached the top at Grand Met at a very early stage", he points out, "I was managing director at 32.

And he says of the chairmanship of Grand Met, which its fellow managing director,

has been to encourage decentralization of the group. Decentralization for him is a burning conviction. He strongly advocates the merits of a small head office and minimum controls on group operations.

At the top of the Grand Met empire with 118,000 employees there is a head office of only 35 people. "I have a strong conviction that you do not get the best out of really creative people if you give them the feeling that the man from head office is looking over their shoulder."

This has not meant abdication of head office responsibility. Divisional chief executives reported directly to him and Mr Grinstead. Head office expected to see monthly accounts and to retain control over the purse strings above certain limits. Less so, but equally important, there was frequent contact between operations and head office. But in the final analysis someone must be able to justify the need for a head office at all, says Mr Sharp.

Mr Sharp concedes, however, that despite his enthusiasm for decentralization, shades of bureaucracy inevitably began to creep into a company the size of Grand Met.

The interaction between Mr Joseph and his two joint managing directors was close to the heart of Grand Met's success. The popular view has generally been of Mr Joseph,

less the parties expressly agreed that they should be expunged.

Commercial vehicles: sales were 5.09 per cent higher in March than in the corresponding month a year ago. New registrations in the first quarter were 9.02 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1979.

Australia flights: Quantas is to extend its business class service to all London to Australia flights from May 1.

Creating your own work: a compendium of useful information and heartening examples for those who want to drop out of the rat race or who never got started in it in the first place. Micheline Mason, who wrote it with sponsorship from Shell United Kingdom, points out that perseverance and enjoyment are the principal requisites for success at anything from craftwork to cooperatives. Published by Gresham Books (£1.25).

If this has sometimes led to the impression that Mr Joseph would be hard pushed to run an ice-cream stall, Mr Sharp points out that he has had the perspicacity and wit to surround himself with people who can.

The much-publicized departure of Mr Eric Morley, the former chairman of Mecca, provides an interesting insight into the way the different personalities at the top of Grand Met have interacted. "Eric", says Mr Sharp, "is a one-off". Mr

Grinstead to fill this role.

It is this that has sometimes led to the impression that Mr Joseph would be hard pushed to run an ice-cream stall. Mr Sharp points out that he has had the perspicacity and wit to surround himself with people who can.

Mr Sharp hopes to work less hard—at one stage he worked for two and a quarter years at Grand Met without a day's holiday apart from weekends—and spend more time with his family and on other interests. But he admits that some of his friends are sceptical about whether he will be able to slow down, work less. They are probably right.

Peter Wilson-Smith

CHECKLIST

Social Security (No 2) Bill: read in the House of Commons a second time.

Port of London Authority (Financial Assistance) Bill: read in the House of Commons a second time.

Sherbrooke and Another v Dipple and Another: Court of Appeal found that the words "subject to contract", inserted in correspondence at the start of negotiations for the sale of property continue throughout all subsequent negotiations up to

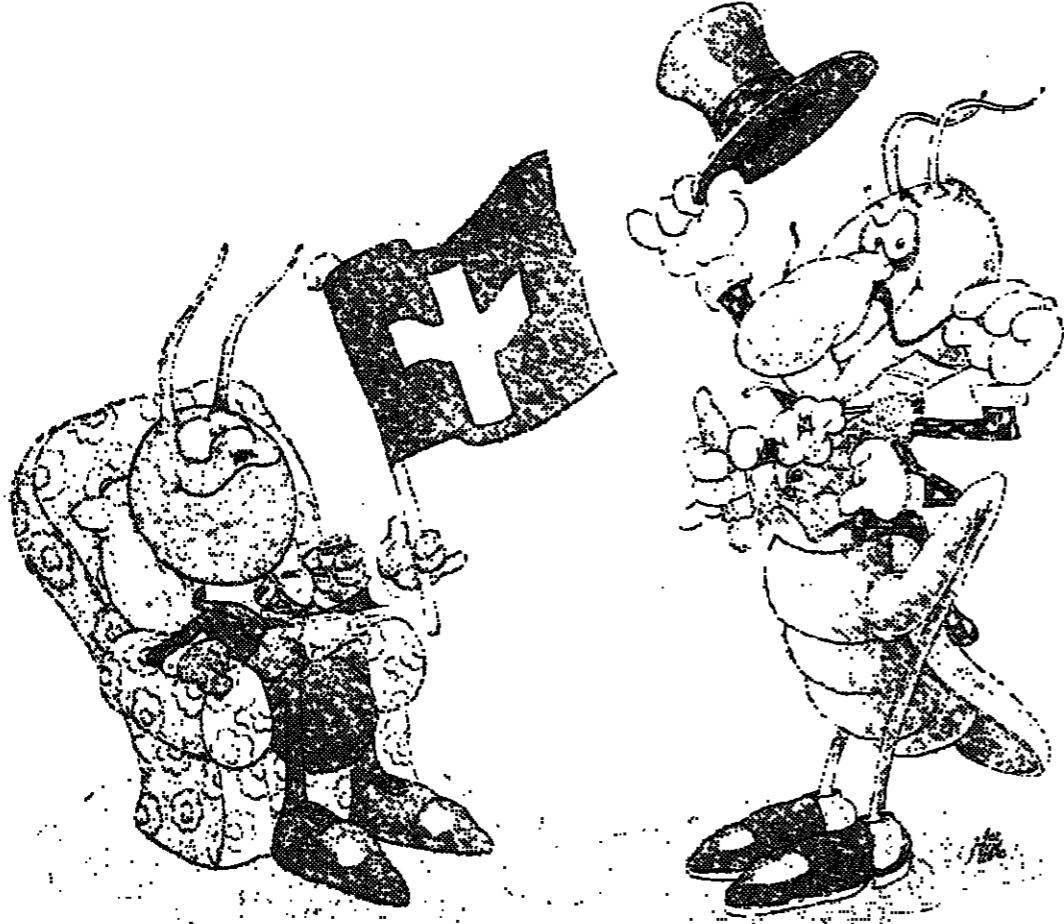
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The Swiss Ant and the Cosmopolitan Grasshopper

(Aesop's Fable adapted by Bank Julius Baer).



"When the ant and the grasshopper looked at the interest rates available in the world, they came to very different conclusions about the best place to invest their money."

The ant chose to receive only a few per cent a year, while keeping his funds in a currency that was carefully safeguarded against the terrible effects of inflation. Over the years he was content with a modest income, secure in the knowledge that the real value of his capital was being maintained.

The grasshopper was far more adventurous and plumped for the sort of interest rate that his grandfather had never imagined possible. For a few years he lived splendidly, until one day he found that his capital had been drained away by inflation, and that he was virtually penniless.

The moral is: when you are investing substantial capital, it is far better to choose a fundamentally sound investment than a superficially attractive yield."

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A subsidiary of Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd, Bahnhofstrasse 36, 8022 Zurich, Switzerland.

A propos the fable above, in the past 6 years the Deutschmark has lost 19% of its value against the Swiss Franc, the yen 33%, the French Franc 34%, the US Dollar 39% and Sterling 44%.



Mr Sharp: breaking 16-year-old ties.

the grand strategist with an uncanny eye for a bargain, at the top of the pyramid accompanied by his two operators, Mr Sharp and Mr Grinstead, who have taken over when the wheeling and dealing is done.

While true in parts, such an analysis is incomplete and too simplistic. In the early days of Grand Met, Mr Joseph was very much Number One. With time the partnership has developed.

Mr Sharp describes Mr Joseph more as the "great tactician" rather than a great strategist. He spots the value in something which others have missed.

To a large extent the Grand Met strategy evolved between the three at the top. Luck played a part—something which Mr Sharp believes in—and the flexibility of the Grand Met triumvirate enabled them to take advantage of it. "We were successful," says Mr Sharp, "because we were so quick on our feet".

The acquisition of Express Dairy, for instance, which Mr Sharp reckons was probably the best buy they ever made, was not part of any grand design. Instead Mr Joseph was offered the opportunity to buy control of the Express young shares. He called the other two together and within 24 hours the deal was decided.

Maxwell Joseph, says Mr Sharp, is someone "who can see an opportunity" and make his mind up quickly".

After the Express deal went through it was Messrs Sharp and Grinstead, who took the decision to split Express into two.

"One of Maxwell Joseph's great strengths", says Mr Sharp, "is that he knows his own weaknesses". Mr Joseph's interests or abilities clearly do not lie in running a large organization, something which he clearly recognized by appointing Messrs Sharp and Grinstead to fill this role.

If this has sometimes led to the impression that Mr Joseph would be hard pushed to run an ice-cream stall, Mr Sharp points out that he has had the perspicacity and wit to surround himself with people who can.

Mr Sharp hopes to work less hard—at one stage he worked for two and a quarter years at Grand Met without a day's holiday apart from weekends—and spend more time with his family and on other interests. But he admits that some of his friends are sceptical about whether he will be able to slow down, work less. They are probably right.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Challenge for British steel-makers

From the chairman of the Iron & Steel Sector Working Party.
Sir, I would like to reply in general terms to the questions raised by Mr Mattinson's letter (April 15).

In the early seventies there was a rapid rise in the level of steel imports but in the last four years the British steel industry has held on to an overall market share of 80 per cent with a combination of improved service, reliability and competitive pricing.

The British Steel Corporation share has been approximately 55 per cent with a further 25 per cent supplied by private steel companies. At this level, United Kingdom steel import penetration does not compare unfavourably with other EEC countries—for example 30-40 per cent in West Germany and France.

The industry recognizes the need to provide steels with higher value added, particularly in the light of the sad decline in the fortunes of many of Britain's traditional engineering sectors such as shipbuilding, cars, and machine tools.

However there are particular product areas where the import penetration is worryingly much higher. These are wide sheets, heavy plates, some tubes, and certain special steels.

The main reason for the high import share in most of these products has been poor delivery and reliability in the past and a reluctance by British customers to rely on the British Steel Corporation as a single source of supply.

Unfortunately, once lost, market share is difficult to regain.

Mr Sharp, who was responsible for Mecca, will not say what happened at Grand Met to precipitate Mr Morley's departure. It seems clear, however, that Mr Morley would not have stayed so long at Mecca but for Mr Joseph's strong distaste for certain areas of business in particular having to sack people. According to one City man who has known Mr Sharp for many years, he has mellowed and become more expansive with time, while retaining an abrasive edge.

Mr Sharp hopes to work less hard—at one stage he worked for two and a quarter years at Grand Met without a day's holiday apart from weekends—and spend more time with his family and on other interests.

But he admits that some of his friends are sceptical about whether he will be able to slow down, work less. They are probably right.

Peter Wilson-Smith

From Mr A. C. Emmerson, and Mr J. A. S. Clemminson.

Sir, We were puzzled, and some others may have been, to read in Business Diary of April 16 that the food industry is "still reeling from the split" between our two organizations and we wish to set the record straight.

The Food and Drink Industries Council (FDIC) was established in 1973 and has a membership of 18 leading trade associations in the food and drink sector. The Food Manufacturers' Federation (FMF) has been from the beginning one of those member associations and plays an extremely important part in the work and deliberations of the council.

Mr Sharp is a member of the FMF and is a member of the FMF's full part in FDIC affairs, as indeed do all other presidents of member associations.

And incidentally, we are personal friends of long standing!

Yours faithfully,

A. C. EMMERSON, chairman, FDIC.
J. A. S. CLEMMINSON, president, FMF.

Mountfield Lodge, London, SW16.

April 16.

Threat to forest planning

From Major General D. C. Moore.

Sir, Your contributor Mr Ronald Faux (April 9) draws attention to the great economic benefits of increased output from our national forests, both in the state and private sectors. Regrettably the problems to be resolved are much more complex than his review implies.

For historic reasons which are well recognized, our silviculture is founded upon continental practices and tradition. However, those countries which are our primary commercial forest species have been chosen from the coastal trees of western North America. Genetically adapted to the prevailing conditions of that oceanic environment, they afford us the opportunity of growth rates in excess of 2m.

There is scope for the BSC increasing its home market share at the expense of imports, particularly in the products mentioned, but this will require a dedicated effort to match the international competition.

The BSC's capital expenditure programme has provided it with some of the most modern plant in Europe and given its management and workforce the opportunity to improve its position.

There can be no positive future planning while the threat of deterioration by windblow exists. During the past 20 years a wide variety of species of forest silviculture have been evolving in Ireland specifically to combat windblow and thereby to maximize a planned and profitable harvest of standing timber. The forestry profession in mainland Britain has been slow to recognize the significance of wind damage and are reluctant to break with familiar techniques based upon successive thinning which themselves accelerate that damage.

There are already established a million hectares of young conifer forests, managed under continental systems, which, in due course, will present the choice of green-silviculture or the risk of virtually total loss. Therefore planning for the turn of the century must, of necessity, await the adoption of a new silviculture. Since the very nature of our forest products will dictate the related design of the machinery and plant for the future timber-using industry.

The success or failure of a huge national enterprise is at stake.

DENIS MOORE,
Chairman,
Ulster Timber Growers Organisation,
Mountfield Lodge,
Co. Tyrone,
Northern Ireland.
April 15.

M&G REINSURANCE

The Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company Limited

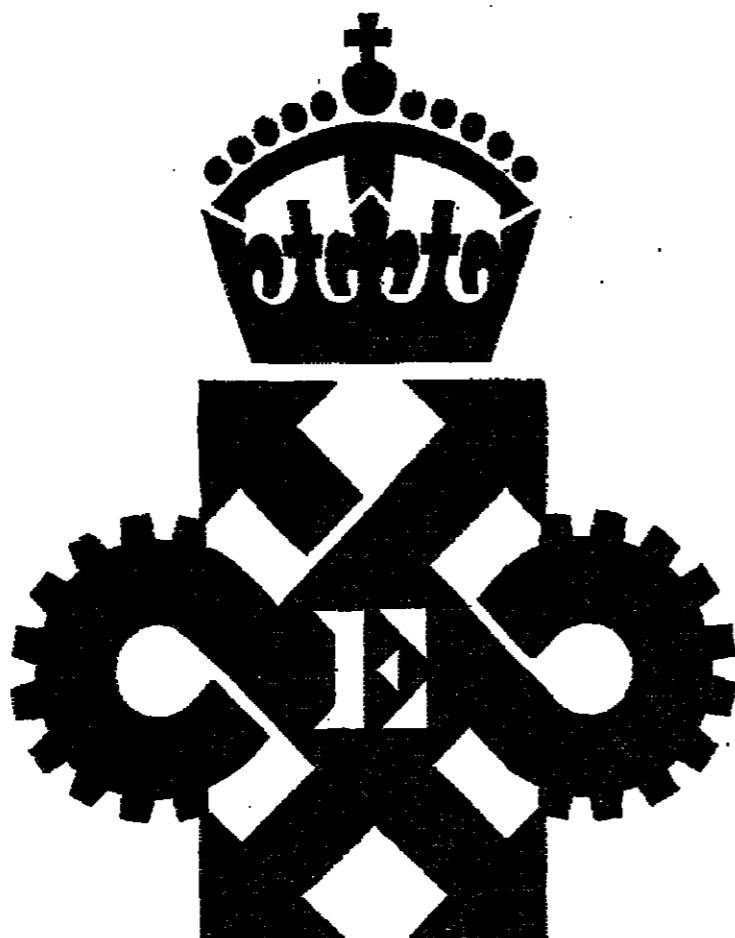
We are proud to have received our second Queen's Award for Export Achievement.



We received our first award in 1976 and we extend our sincere thanks to all those associated with the Company, both in the U.K. and overseas, who have made this achievement possible for the second time.

Moorfields House, Moorfields, London EC2Y 9AL

CH 21/150



The Queen's Award for Export Achievement 1980

BNFL

-at the heart of nuclear power

British Nuclear Fuels Limited, Risley, Warrington WA3 6AS.

Sony (UK) is first Japanese-owned company to win Queen's Award

By Edward Townsend
Sony (UK), which exports 50 per cent of the 125,000 colour television sets produced each year at its South Wales factory, has become the first major Japanese-owned company to win the Queen's Award for Export.

It is one of 104 companies, ranging from small enterprises to divisions of big industrial groups like the General Electric Company, Dowty and Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, to win recognition for export and technological achievement in the awards list published today.

Sony is honoured for its efforts in exporting to Western Europe and elsewhere including the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, the Canary Islands, Sri Lanka and Kenya. Last year, Sony's share of British colour television export deliveries was 32.14 per cent by value.

Mr Bill Fulton, managing director of Sony (UK), said: "My colleagues in Japan are delighted with the results of their investment in South Wales. The award comes at a particularly appropriate time when we are in the middle of a major expansion programme at Bridgend to increase production and exports as well as create new jobs."

This year, 87 awards are made for export achievement and 17 for technological achievement. The total of 104 is 17 less than last year and reflects a decline in awards, a third in the number of companies submitting applications.

The number of applicants for export awards fell from 1,390 to 941 this year and for technology awards from 250 to 231. The total of 1,172 this year compares with the 1,860 in the peak year of 1978.

Since the Queen's Awards scheme was introduced in 1966, a total of 1,533 companies have been honoured. The scheme has been reviewed at five-yearly intervals, but it is now considered to be well established and will not be subject to further reviews.

Particularly well represented in this year's list are the machine tool, printing and oil-related industries, and about a third of all the awards went to establishments employing less than 200 people.

All of the technology awards were won by units with less than 2,000 workers. The awards scheme advisory committee, whose chairman is Sir Ian Bancroft, the head of the home Civil Service, views this as indicative of the strength of small United Kingdom firms introducing new technology.

Two companies have the rare distinction this year of winning both export and technology awards. Linotype-Paul of Cheltenham received recognition for its high level of exports of electronic equipment for

A full list of the Queen's Awards follows:

FOR EXPORT

Aero-Print; Alcan Plate;

Allied Colloids; Ames Croft;

Babcock; Amey Roadstone

Construction; W. S. Atkins

Group.

Babcock Woodall-Duckham;

Binnie & Partners; Bostwick

Doors (UK); Brickhouse Dura-

Bristol; British Packaging

Machines; British Airways

Engine Overhaul; British

Nuclear Fuels;

Capper-Neill International;

J. H. Cissold & Son; Cojana

International Fashions; Collie

Company.

The Electrical Division of

Newage Engineers; Norman

Magnetics; Oilfield Inspection

Services; Pebr; Pimeys

Smokehouses; Quantel.

Racial-Denicor; Racial-Relax;

The Rank Taylor Hobson Division of Rank Precision Industries;

The Ryvita Company.

The Aircraft Division of

Short Brothers; A. O. Smith

Harvester Products; Soda-

stream; Sony (UK); Standard

Chartered Bank.

Trusthouse Forte; J. G.

Turney & Son; The Design and

Projects Division of Vickers;

The Howson-Algraphy Group;

The Howson-Algraphy Group

of Vickers; Seacraft for

pioneering advanced technology

in lithographic printing.

FOR TECHNOLOGY
Analytical Instruments, Cambridge for the design and manufacture of a door for the transit of explosive materials.

Cape Boards and Panels, Uxbridge for the development of a range of asbestos-free products having the same fire protection as asbestos base boards.

DJB Engineering, Peterlee for the development of a new range of articulated dump trucks of modular construction.

Linotype-Paul, Cheltenham for the design and manufacture of a low cost digital phototypesetter.

London Laboratories, Cardiff for developing a range of analytical instruments using a fuel cell sensor to detect alcohol.

Micro-Consultants, Catterthorpe for the design and application of electronic video image processing, generation and enhancement.

Monotype International, Redhill for the development of commercially successful phototypesetter based on a computer controlled optical system incorporating a laser.

Ferranti Electronics, Chadderton for the design and large-scale manufacture of custom built Logic Arrays for custom built semiconductor electronic application.

Matthews Half Engineering, London for technological innovation in the design of production facilities for the Claymore 4000 system in the North Sea.

The Semiconductor Division of ICL Industries, Sidcup for the introduction of new techniques in the design and manufacture of silicon integrated circuits.

Morgan Refractories, Wirral for the development of the Insuloc Refractory protection system for use in steel furnaces in the steel industry.

National Semiconductor (UK), Greenock for the design and production of an integrated circuit for Dolby "B" type noise reduction systems.

Oxford Instruments, Osney Mead for technical innovation in the production of highly advanced superconducting magnet systems for nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.

Racial Safety, Wembley for the development of a new respiratory protection device against nuisance dusts.

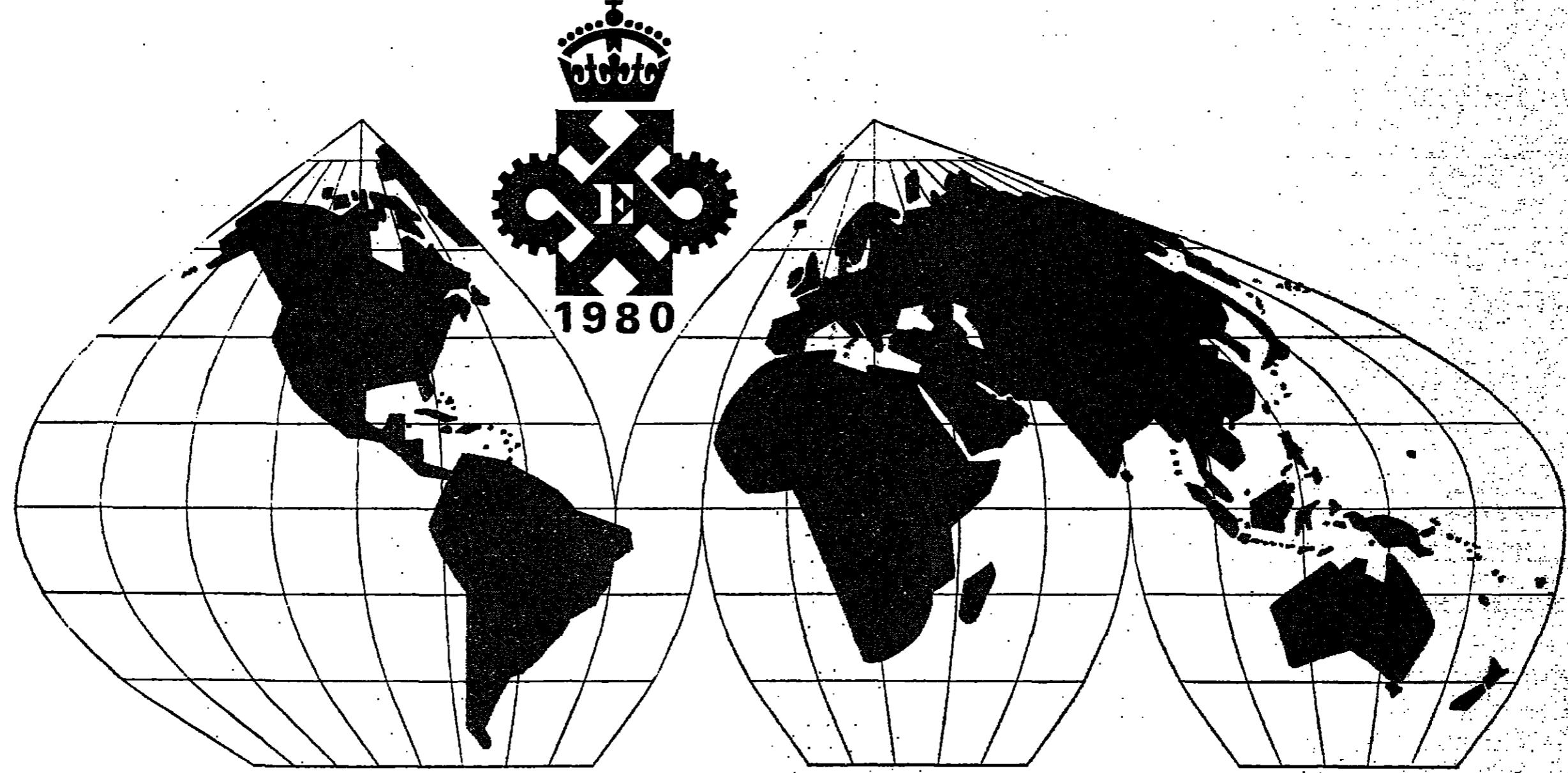
Renishaw Electrical, Wotton-Under-Edge for the design and manufacture of probes for use with coordinate measuring machines and machine tools.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden for development of photostable synthetic pyrethroids, valuable as active and safe agricultural insecticides.

The Howson-Algraphy Group of Vickers; Seacraft for

pioneering advanced technology

in lithographic printing.



FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT

This year our Aircraft Division — makers of the 330 Commuter Airliner and Skyvan light transport aircraft — has gained yet another Queen's Award for Export Achievement. Added to the eight Export and two Technological awards which the Company has received in previous years it makes eleven in all — an achievement of which we are extremely proud.

SHORTS

A WINNER IN INTERNATIONAL AEROSPACE

SHORT BROTHERS LIMITED PO Box 241 Airport Road Belfast BT3 9DZ Northern Ireland

Last year Shorts contributed over £45,000,000 in export sales to the National Economy.



1980

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

Assistant Industrial Relations Officer

LONDON c. £10,000

National Bus Company, a publicly-owned Company set up under the Transport Act 1968, with numerous subsidiary operating bus and coach companies, invites applications from suitably qualified staff for the above post at HQ in London.

Candidates, male or female, will have a sound knowledge of industrial relations and administration, this post involving the Joint Secretariat negotiations associated with the three main negotiating bodies for NBC staff.

They should be able to express themselves clearly and concisely both orally and in writing. The position also demands commonsense, attention to detail and strong application.

In addition to a salary of around £10,000 with increments, benefits include contributory pension scheme, life insurance, LVS, season ticket loans, concessionary travel and four weeks paid holiday.

Applications, comprising career and other relevant particulars, including present salary, should be sent under "Personal" cover to Mr. G. Carruthers OBE, Member for Personnel Services, National Bus Company, 25 New Street Square, London EC4A 3AP, as soon as possible.



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DEPUTY SECRETARY—DESIGNATE

Well qualified experienced administrators willing to accept the fullest responsibility in the administration of a national sport are invited to apply to the Secretary, Football League, Lytham St Annes, Lancashire, SY8 1JG, by 31st May 1980.

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FULL TIME DIRECTOR

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Applicants, both male and female, with experience in office work, will be dealing with a variety of administrative, claims, and reinsurance work. Good opportunities for promotion. Salary £5,000. For further details ring 0101 2364 and any other insurance vacancies.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WORKERS

Two posts at £7.03 per hour until 1st Aug. 1980. To start the season, work in Roman town site at Caversham, Reading. Accommodation available. Write to Mr. H. James, Director, Archaeological Trust, The Old Town Hall, Reading, Berks, RG1 3LS.

ADVENTURE TRAVEL LTD, 1 Northgate, London NW1 2JL. Must have proven Admin. experience and a good ability and an extensive knowledge of outdoor activity. Please telephone 01-580 2460.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER required for a children's adventure centre, North Devon. Adventure Centre, live in, full board, ample chores for cause, but low wages. Also suitable for part-time. Mrs Gillian Pratt, 01-740 7782.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

South Africa expects coal to become boom product in the next decade

1 Town, April 20

Coal mining's ugly duckling. Lacking glamour of gold and diamonds, and of metals, the importance of coal in the most spectacular mining countries of the boom products of the next decade.

Graham Boustred, chairman of coal, part of the Anglo American Corporation's coal division, expects world demand for internationally-traded steaming coal to reach 260 million tons by 1980. Demand could still exceed supply by as much as 20 per cent. Substantial price

for the 44 million tons a year which the government allows for export.

Expansion at this rate implies not only colossal development of every stage from mining through railways to the port itself, but also an assumption that coal will pay.

The companies are sure it will. Of the 44 million tons limit agreed last year, about 15 million are for steam coal, mainly for power generation.

Whereas top grade steaming coal at present commands a little over R10 a ton on the domestic market, the price received for South African exports of similar grade is on average around R14 a ton. Mr Boustred said he is "very happy" with Anglo's profits.

But while profits may be satisfying at the moment, the enormous capital cost of building and equipping the simple forecast of future supply and demand. The expansion of Richards Bay could cost a total of R1,000m, including major additions to railway rolling stock so that trains could increase their carrying capacity from 4,800 tons to almost 11,000 tons. The whole project has already cost about R800m.

Domestic coal sales, however, are less profitable than exports. In recent months world prices for steaming coal have risen noticeably, while those for metallurgical coal—used for example by steel makers—have tended to slip.

Mr Boustred sees the main buyers of steaming coal over the next decade as Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, France,

Denmark and Italy. But he also gives warning that it may not be so easy to meet demand as some forecasts suggest. Installing new mining and transport for a commodity as intractable as coal is lengthy and expensive.

The major problem is coal's intracability. It is far more difficult to handle and ship than, say, oil, which in some countries simply flows out of the ground under its own pressure into waiting tankers. All the coal being shipped through Richards Bay is equivalent to a mere 90,000 barrels of oil a day.

But Mr Boustred argues that when output is doubled South Africa will be making a "significant contribution" to world energy needs. Uranium exports from the republic at present are equivalent to about 1.2 million barrels a day, so the combined contribution by 1985 will be around 2 million barrels per day. Whether this will be enough is another question.

Nevertheless, along with other leading figures in the coal industry, he accepts on some reservations that the Government's restrictions on exports, which were agreed to stay in force for 30 years, South Africa took the decision to develop coal for power generation before the 1973 oil crisis.

If one flies across the Eastern Transvaal horizon is dotted with steaming cooling towers, each station tied to the mine which supplies it from the adjacent part of this huge deposit.

Michael Prest

Mining

The South African coal industry is there preparing to practically double exports from the current 26 million tons by 1985. Critical to these plans is the development of the coal export terminal at Richards Bay, on the Indian Ocean. The capacity of the terminal has already increased from 12 million tons to 20 million, and is in fact handling 26 million tons. It is hoped that in five years, capacity will be enough

to meet the needs of the world market. The main buyers of steaming coal over the next decade as Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, France, Germany and Italy. But he also gives warning that it may not be so easy to meet demand as some forecasts suggest. Installing new mining and transport for a commodity as intractable as coal is lengthy and expensive.

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Michael Prest

Some attractions in a gloomy sector

reson, Grant's annual review of the United Kingdom industry comes at a time when several of the leading names have gone through upheavals.

It has been the collapse of Beebe-Combe-Marx, Airfirst to close down, Meccano, J. G. Jones, analysts Mr John and Miss Julia Bannon out that some companies withstood the 1979 downturn and that despite short-term uncertainty there longer-term attractions in companies at present

strength of sterling, is keeping export markets slim, and high interest rates, which are creating uncertainty about the future of next Christmas's are still the major problem for the industry. There are no outright

Brokers' views

They do not discount a takeover for one of the independent timber merchants from elsewhere in the trade but the chances of a bid for an importer from a foreign timber

buy recommendations, investors are recommended to stay with Berwick Timper, Cowan de Groot, Mettoy MY Dart, Sharna, Ware and JW Spear.

Beardsley Bishop's analysis of timber shares is timely in the light of the big speculation that has been sweeping through the industry in recent months. The brokers are sceptical of a bid from one of the big four importers after last year's takeover of Bamberger by International Timber because of a monopoly reference.

Meanwhile, there is little to support the sector on trading grounds. The recession, high interest rates and the poor outlook for housing starts is seen as trimming timber demand in 1980. Stock profits as timber prices continue their relentless rise could, however, plug the earnings gap from slack demand.

Those companies with most potential for profits growth in these difficult conditions are, in Beardsley's view, Aaronson, International Timber, Magnet & Southern and Travis & Arnold.

In the insurance sector

they do not discount a takeover for one of the independent timber merchants from elsewhere in the trade but the chances of a bid for an importer from a foreign timber

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Those companies with most potential for profits growth in these difficult conditions are, in Beardsley's view, Aaronson, International Timber, Magnet & Southern and Travis & Arnold.

In the insurance sector

they do not discount a takeover for one of the independent timber merchants from elsewhere in the trade but the chances of a bid for an importer from a foreign timber

buy recommendations, investors are recommended to stay with Berwick Timper, Cowan de Groot, Mettoy MY Dart, Sharna, Ware and JW Spear.

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Those

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 14. Dealings End, April 25. Contango Day, April 28. Settlement Day, May 1.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue (at the stock quoted))

Stockholding Stock	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	
Stockholding Stock	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	Price last Friday	Chg on week	Gross div per share	Int. on share	Gross div yield	
BRITISH FUNDS																										
SHORTS																										
250m Treas. 3m	349.10	-0.95	1.50	1.50	1.5%	3,520	16.15	1.50	1.50	1.5%																
400m Fund	1,575.50	0.95	1.50	1.50	1.5%	5,544	17.00	1.50	1.50	1.5%																
400m Even.	12.10	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.9%	12,200	15.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
600m Even.	11.90	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,510	15.15	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
800m Even.	11.85	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	14,000	15.00	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.80	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.75	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.90	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.70	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.85	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.65	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.80	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.75	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.55	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.70	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.50	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.65	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.45	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.60	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.40	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.55	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.35	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.50	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.30	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.45	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.25	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.40	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.20	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.35	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.15	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.30	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.10	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.25	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.05	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.20	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	11.00	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.15	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.10	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.90	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.05	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.85	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	14.00	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.80	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.75	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.90	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.70	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.85	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.65	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.80	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.60	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.75	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.55	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.70	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.50	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.65	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.45	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.60	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.40	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.55	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
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1,000m Even.	10.30	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.45	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.25	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.40	0.95	0.95	0.9%																
1,000m Even.	10.20	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.9%	11,500	13.35	0.95	0.95																	

* Ex dividend, & Ex right, b Foreign dividend, c Cash dividend, d Information furnished by PTT, e suspension of dividend and total exclusion of dividend payment, f Ex u company, g Foreign exchange figures, h Forecast earnings, i Capital distribution, j Ex Rights, k Ex scrip or Micro-Units, l Ex scrip & S.E. adjusted for late dealing, m significant data.

Reader Services Directory

BUSINESS SERVICES

VENDING
Bourne End Vending (Sales) Limited, Wessex Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, Tel. Bourne End (0285) 22841.

Green Barbour Ltd, Electric Service and Sales, W.C. 2, 01-242 4473.

MDA Vendors (UK Ltd), Sales/Service, Nationwide, 0753 72243.

Cash Registers & Scales, Bush and Hall, Theobalds Road, W.C.1, 01-242 7195.

C.C. Ltd, Computer, 7 Alfred St, Douglas, Isle of Man, U.K. Representative.

01-288 2168, Telex 627900 BALCOM G.

CMG (UK) Ltd, A complete computer service, 01-681 7631.

Couriers InterCity, Express delivery, vans, weekly tour, passenger hire.

Int. Freight, Pkgs, picn. and Star Service, 01-438 9141.

Delta Air Lines, Messengers and Vans, 981 2222, Car hire, 965 6524.

Express Co. Regs Ltd, For limited Co's., 30 City Road, E.C.1, 020 529 5434/5.

7061.

Fishman Advertising Partnership Ltd, 50 Gordon St, London WC1H 0AZ.

01-288 2168, Telex 627900 BALCOM G.

Green Barbour Ltd, Electric service and sales, Tel. 01-433 9555.

3379, (BM/Autotyping, Artwork, Plating, Mailing, Tapes, Tel. 01-433 9555.

Image Makers Ltd, Product, Pkgs, picn., 24134, Personalised Jesters, reports, etc.

Lauren Design, Product, 24134, Personalised Jesters, reports, etc.

Office Planning Design & Project Management, C.E. Planning, 569 3200.

P.G.C. Office decorating, Commercial Painting Specialists, Tel. 073 120 455.

Rare Books bought/sold, C. W. Travell, 49/50 Quay St, Guildford, 72424.

Visual Marcom Systems, Audio visual and copying products, 01-985 8245.

AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & OIL DISTRIBUTORS

Air Conditioning Centres, Supply, delivery, 01-426 0381.

The Complete package system, free design and

assistance, 01-407 6701.

Mayfair Air Conditioning-Free air conditioning estimates, 01-629 1745.

Qualibit (Air-conditioning) Ltd, Jansu air cond. aquin, 01-438 0744.

Technicon Consultancy-Expert air conditioning surveys, 01-438 0744.

ADVERTISING SERVICES, DESIGN, PRINT & GRAPHICS

Complete Design & Print Services, smaller firms, 01-458 3341.

Design for TV, Phone us for leaflet of services, 01-437 0095.

J. R. Photographics advertising commercial PR, sports photo, 01-652 2715.

Middle East and Pan Gulf Advertising Consultants, 01-652 2715.

Surrey Graphic Ltd, Vincent Walk, Buntingford, 1570 (056) 4893.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

Alecos, U.S.A., Canada & S. America experts, 01-455 9305 (A B T A).

Wesbeam Travel Services Ltd, Office, Window & Telephone Cleaning, 01-529 5225.

CLEANING

Belgrave Cleaning Co. Ltd, 46 Charlotte St, W1P 1LR, 01-636 1311.

Rebate Cleaning Organisation Ltd, 10/16 Cole Street, S.E.1, 01-652 5653.

Watson Cleaning Services Ltd, Office, Window & Telephone Cleaning, 01-529 5225.

COMPUTING SERVICES

Accounts, Payrolls, Stocks, New Payroll Service, 01-227 2975.

Barcl (ICL/Barclays), A Computer Service, 01-632 5231.

Pace Software, 01-227 2975, Preparation for smaller businesses, 01-639 0125.

Payroll and Sales Accounting, etc? Phone Tynie on 01-633 2333.

The National Computing Centre Ltd, Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED.

01-228 6333.

FREIGHT FORWARDING & SHIPPING

Houli Ltd-We care worldwide-shipping estimate, 01-876 7576.

Lynn Ferries Ltd, Alzane, Brixham, 0532 63231.

Tel. 01-587 0065/7/8, Tlx. 285 1408.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Black Arrow, Complete office furnishing and partitions, 01-572 7203.

Bottomline Bus. Mts., Typewriters, 45 Davies St, 01-580 2200.

BOSP Group, Stationery, Office and Industrial Machines, 01-650 9511.

S. Marquill & Sons, 67/68 Oxford St, W.C.1, 01-633 5915.

PORTABLE BUILDINGS

Aluminium & Miltosystem Buildings, Thetford, 810713, Telex 817631.

Reinforced Instant Buildings, Sale/mrs. nationwide, Ring 0651 53970/3053.

PRINTING, PHOTOCOPYING & DUPLICATING

BML Photocopies, Sales/Supplies/Service, Gerrards Cross, 07947.

Closest to Oxford Circus, Ric Tapio, 2 Princes St, 01-580 2313.

Immediacy Print Centres, For reports, manuals, urgent print, photocopies, Phone for your nearest centre, 01-251 1000.

Kell-Kwik Printing, 01-840 3222 nationwide for your nearest print and copy centre.

P.D.C. Copyprint, Wigmore St, 058 0219, Fenchurch Street, 528 2923.

Saffron Printers and Designers, Saffron Graphic Ltd, Vincent Walk, Docking 4893.

SECURITY SERVICES

Bear Bros. (Security Services), 122 Praed Street, W.2, 01-734 1001.

B. Hall, M.L.L., Locksmith, All types of security, supplied or fitted.

High Wycombe, 27895.

Centurion Security, 12/20 Union Rd, Chiswick, S.W.1, 01-720 4564.

Photocards, Identification, etc, Station Avn., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT1 1SB, Tel. 0481 610.

Property Guards Ltd, London and nationwide, 01-867 2453.

SIGN SERVICES

Alpine Signs Ltd, Maintenance/Purchase/Plant/Export, 01-381 0985/9.

Barador Signs, Complete service in visual communication, 01-633 8111.

Lenses & Sealants, Engravers, engravers, 723 3145, 724 3559.

Smart Signs, Engraving illuminated & Plastic Signs, Designs, 472 8239.

TELEX, DIRECT MAIL & ANSWERING MACHINE SERVICES

Answer-It-Expert in specialist Direct Mail, 01-254 5344.

Answerphones do more than answer phones, Tel. 01-652 6666 for details.

PHONE-MATE LTD, American Telephone Answerers Plus, 01-431 0266.

TRANSLATION SERVICE

Alliance Ltd, 01-452 2251, General, Technical & Interpreting.

Central Translations (W.C.1), All languages/subjects, 493 6511/7499 7370.

Chemical Translations Ltd, Gerrards Cross, 07947 45000.

Saudi Service, Arabic, Spanish, etc, Faru translations, 289 6560.

Talis House, Arabic Translators, Specialists, 01-437 9137/8.

Yoko Translation, 0859 40261, Quality Japanese translat. and interpreting.

ART/ANTIQUES/AUCTIONS

AUCTIONS

Christie's Auction House in America, 503 Park Ave, at 53 St, 628 2823.

Philipps, 887 Madison Ave, New York 10021, For schedule, call 212 472 3555.

Sonthe Park Barnet, 980 Madison Ave, For schedule, call 212 472 3555.

GALLERIES

Ralph M. Chaff Galleries (Established 1919), Specialists in Fine Chinese Works of Art, 12 E 56 Street, Tel. 758 0837.

BUSINESS SERVICES

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Bernard Hoden Advertising, Inc, An International Recruitment Ad Agency, specializing in employee communications, 711 5th Ave., NYC.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

George A. Fuller Company, Est. 1882, Requires Construction Personnel in Middle East, Send resume to Box A, 595 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH

Korn/Ferry International, 277 Park Ave, Phone 371 3770, Telex 236344.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

St. Thomas (C of E), 5th Ave, at 53rd St, Sun. R. 8, 11 & 4 (Oct-Lay).

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3379, (BM/Autotyping, Artwork, Plating, Mailing, Tapes, Tel. 01-734 2214.

Image Makers Ltd, Product, 24134, Personalised Jesters, reports, etc.

Lauren Design, Product, 24134, Personalised Jesters, reports, etc.

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P.G.C. Office decorating, Commercial Painting Specialists, Tel. 073 120 455.

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Visual Marcom Systems, Audio visual and copying products, 01-985 8245.

AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & OIL DISTRIBUTORS

Air Conditioning Centres, Supply, delivery, 01-426 0381.

PERSONAL CHOICE



John Schneider (left) as Bo, Catherine Bach as Daisy and Tom Wopat as Luke—the Dukes of Hazzard (BBC 1, 7.20).

The other week I was staying with a man who is fortunate enough to have a snooker in his house, and he asked me if I played. I said I did not want to brag but I had actually played with Hurricane Higgins. "Right", my friend said grimly. "You know, this table is identical to the one they use in Pot Black." Sadly this play was not up to the standard of the table and after he had been pocketed for the third time we stopped keeping the score. Nevertheless I did once play with Hurricane Higgins, and what an extraordinary performer he is (I seem to remember that he cleared the table so quickly I did not get a hot in). Just how extraordinary he has a chance to prove in this week's Embassy World Professional Championships. In Snooker (BBC 2, 10.00) David Vine looks at the main contenders for the title and a pretty open competition it is with Terry Griffiths, Ray Reardon, John Spencer and Alex Higgins himself all likely to upset any forecasts. And what a splendid spectator sport looks like on television where you get a close-up of the table and the way the masters take their shots. Such civilised, gentlemanly sort of game, too.

"Collapse" is a word that seems to have been hanging over Britain for years now, but in the case of our fishing industry it would describe precisely what is happening. World in Action (TV, 8.30) investigates the plight of our fishermen in the face stiff competition from EEC fleets, which take a million tons of British waters while we catch only half that amount. The trouble is, the foreign trawlers are not obeying the rules.

The half-hour paly has always seemed to me perfect for television, but so often the programme makers insist that short drama productions have to fit into some kind of series. However, (BBC 2, 9.25) is a one-off, set in South Africa in 1960. Thompson, a white farmer, is sleeping with his black servant, a daisy—but such liaisons are against the law. Faced with a black Afrikaner policeman who has just sent Daisy off to jail, Thompson finds himself forced to make a moral decision.

Charles Cochrane, John Castle and Cassie McFarlane start in play by Justin Cartwright.

I must say a word about Julian Holloway, who was marvellously pleasant as Jack in *Rebecca*, recently shown on BBC 1. By an happy accident his name was rendered as Julian Holliday on page a couple of weeks ago—but of course no one watching programme could have failed to recognize that noble head, that manly frame ... (craze, craze).

AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; REPEAT.

PERSONAL also

n pages 26 and 28.

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